Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1835. [No. 2,456.

A CARD.

THE REV. JACOB SAMUEL, Missionary to the Jews will commence his course of Lectures in St. Andrews Church, on Tuesday 3rd February at 7 P M.

BOMBAY, 31*st Jan.*, 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1835.

UPWARDS of two thirds of the Subscribers to the above publication having requested that it be carefully corrected up to the 31st Dec. last inclusive, the Compiler begs to intimate that this suggestion has been attended to; his object being rather to be the medium of conveying correct information at a late date, than what may bear a different character at an earlier period. The *Directory* is now in the Press, and will be ready for delivery in few days.

COLABA, 31*st Jan.*, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next 3rd prox., will dispose of by puclic outcry chiefly without limits, the following collection of Goods, viz. 100 Copies of the sacred annual for 1834 handsomely bound in velvet, a few sets of China white Copper Dish Covers, Europe Japan Cash Boxes of sizes with patent locks, Lacquered Tea Trays, Paper Boxes, Tea Caddies, &c., Ginger Syrup, Japan Soy. China Camphor wood Trunks, of sizes, 50 boxes of brown Soap, 200 dozens of Windsor Soaps, 30 kegs of salted Salmon, Tongues and Herrings a small quantity of Bologne sausages, 20 Cases of Europe Pickles of sorts, 150 gross of Cotton Lamp wicks, Pewter and Earthen Tea pots, a large quantity of Tea Cups and Saucers of blue queens ware, Earthern wine Coolers, an extensive variety of cut and plain Glass ware, sundry wines, Liquors and Beer, various a rticles of useful Household Furniture and at 1 P. M. any vehicles, Horses and other cattle that may be received.

FORBES' STREET, 31*st Jan.*, 1835.

BIILS ON LONDON.

FOR Sale by the undersiged, bills of the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 60 days sight, on Messrs. COUTTS and Co. London in setts of £1,000 and £500, at the Exchange of 1 | 11d per rupee. Remittances from Purchasers at Outstations will be received through the Pay Offices of Bombay.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

BOMBAY, 31*st Jan.*, 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 31*st Jan.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ..... ,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 31*st Jan.*, 1835.

For London, touching at Ceylon.

THE fine teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons, WILLIAM LOADER Commander: sailing to-morrow, and under positive engagement not to remain longer at Ceylon than *eight* days. For passage only, apply to Captain *Loader*, at the Office of *McGregor, Edmond and Co.*

BOMBAY, 31*st Jan*, 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 21st instant, chests 4,014
Ditto from 22nd instant to this day..... ,, 121

Chests 4,135

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 3rd instant.....chests 242

Chests 242

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 21*st January* 1835.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Post Letters.

1 Lieut. Cruickshank, 17th N. I.....Bombay
1 Lieut. W. F. Cormack, 22nd N. I..... ...ditto
1 Lieut. P. Hewitt, N. I. the Nizam's service..ditto.
1 Lieut. Otley, 2nd cavalry.....ditto.
1 Mr. Joaquim Cabral..... .....ditto
1 Ramchor, mussal of Alexander Fariar esq ...ditto
1 Pandoba Sonar..... ...ditto.
1 Canoba Mancejee.....ditto.
1 Sr. I. Pedro Anton, at the Igreja of Cavel....ditto.
1 Deepa Bunian.....ditto
1 Abdool Rahim.....ditto
1 Purusram Narrian..... .....ditto.
1 Dorabjee Cooverjee.....ditto
1 Senhor Joa Rees, servant of Dr. J. Orton.....ditto.
1 Maplajee Wanney.....ditto.
1 Captain Clibborn, 1st Gr. N.....ditto.
1 Mohomed Hassun, capt. Worthy's head servant ditto

PACKETS,

For the reception of letters by the following ships, are open at this office, and will be closed at 5 P. M. on the day preceding the date of intended departure.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Lady Gordon.	31st Instant.	Cape.....	
,, Palmira.....	Do..do.....	London..	Ceylon.
H. C. S. Coote:....	5th Feb...	Persian Gulph,	
Ship Soobrow.....	8th..do,....	Cape....	
,, Majestic.....	16th to 20 do.	Liverpool	Direct.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Master Genl.

Bombay, 28*th January*, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd January*, 1835.

No. 50 of 1835.—Lieutenant colonel Gibbon, is appointed to the command of the fortress of Asseerghur, from the 13th instant.

No 51 of 1835.—The following native promotions and appointment are made:—

16th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Ruttonnac Essnac to be subedar, and color havildar Bappoo Parrub to be jemedar, in succession to subedar major Essoob Khan pensioned. *Date of rank.* 1st Jany. 1835.

Color havildar Shaik Dawood to be jemedar, *vice* Shaik Fuukeer Mahomed pensioned. do. do. do.

Color havildar Innoos Khan to be jemadar, *vice* Luximon pensioned. do. do. do.

Appointment.

Subedar Ram Buccus to be subedar major, *vice* Essoob Khan pensioned. *Date of appointment.* 1st Jany. 1835.

No 52 of 1835—In conformity with the 5th paragraph of the general order No. 21, of the 10th January 1833, the commissions assigned to the native officers by general orders No. 57, of the 26th ultimo, and Nos. 18 and 20, of the 8th instant, are to be dated the 1st January 1835.

No. 53 of 1835—Captain T. Roe, of the 12th regiment native infantry, is appointed to command the invalids of the season, of the Honorable Company's service, proceeding to Europe on the ship "Lady Raffles."

No 54 of 1835.—Apprentice N. Moraes, now doing duty in the European general hospital, is promoted to the rank of assistant apothecary, for duty in the Indian navy.

No. 55 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant H. Rudd, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the right wing of that regiment, from the 23rd November last.

Lieutenant D. C. F. Scott, to act as adjutant and quarter master to the left wing, and lieutenant G. O. Reeves to act as quarter Mr. to the 3rd regiment light cavalry.

Lieutenant G. H. Bellasis of the 24th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to a detachment of that regiment, consisting of 300 rank and file.

No. 56 of 1835.—In re-publishing the following extract from a letter addressed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the government of Fort Saint George, dated the 4th of June 1834, No. 41, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the same to be equally applicable to the army of this presidency.

5. "In the mean time we think it proper to direct, that no staff officer shall be permitted to draw an allowance for more than two horses, and that that allowance be drawn separately and distinct from his other allowance."

Bombay Castle, 26*th January* 1835.

No. 57 of 1835—The following temporary arrangements are are confirmed:—

Captain C. H. Delamain, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, to continue to perform the duty of interpreter to that regiment, until further orders.

Ensign Janvrin, of His Majesty's 20th regiment, to act as interpreter in the Hindoostanee language to the 10th regiment native infantry, from the 13th instant.

Lieutenant P. C. N Amiel, to act as staff officer and interpreter to the left wing of the 1st grenadier regiment native infantry, during the period it was seperated from the head quarters of the regiment.

Lieutenant C. A. Echalaz, to act as quarter master to the 10th regiment native infantry, from the 14th October 1834, until further orders.

No. 58 of 1835.—Brigade orders issued by colonel Willshire, and lieutenat colonel Morgan, under dates the 8th November last, and 9th instant, directing lieutenant colonel Stevenson, of horse brigade, to assume command of the Poona brigade, are confirmed.

No. 59 of 1835.—The following native promotions are made:—

5th regiment native infantry.

Jemedar Mahadoo Sing to be subedar, and drill havildar Bajee Jadoo to be jemedar, in succession to Wycoontaw pensioned. *Date of rank.* 1st Jany. 1835.

Jemedar Bowanee Sing to be subedar, and quarter master havildar Ramjee Suckpall to be jemedar, in succession to Shaik Eman pensioned do..do..do.

Havildar major Ram Pursaud to be jemedar, *vice* Coostnajee Sombay pensioned..do..do..do.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22*nd January* 1835.

No. 4 of 1835.—Lieutenant Poole is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for a period of two months.

No. 5 of 1835.—Assistant apothecary Moraes is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24*th January* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council has been pleased to grant Charles Norris esq. chief secretary to government, an extension of his leave of absence, for a further period of one month.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd January*, 1835.

The leave granted to Mr. J. P. Willoughby, political agent in Kattywar, on the 16th instant, under the XIV section of the absentee regulation, is extended on sick certificate, in conformity to existing regulation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 28*th January*, 1835.

Mr. E. M. Stuart, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension of the leave granted to him on the 24th ultimo, for a further period of one month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28*th January*, 1835.

The leave of absence to proceed to the Malabar Coast, granted to Mr. C. N. Goodwin, commissioner to the court of requests and clerk to the court of petty sessions on the 14th instant, is cancelled at his own request—and that gentleman is permitted to remain at the presidency, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Secy. to Govt.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I don't exactly admire the style in which your last Article on the subject of the clergy was couched. Enough of heresy reigns in this benighted land without the aid of public Writers. Woe be to them who speak or even think irreverently of the Church, for they are fast filling up the measure of their condemnation. You and others who pride yourselves on being free thinkers treat with scorn the sacrifices made, and privations suffered by the members of the Church for the furtherance of the good cause, and you place them on a footing with those who come to this country for the acknowledged purposes of gain. But, Sir, that is only one of the many taunts and gibes which the Clergy suffer (and which they do with the meekness becoming Christians) that the ends of salvation may ultimately prevail; for they do show "in their own persons" (as you have pleased to term it) the feeling which governed the every action of their divine master. You say that "the clergy are "reputed wise in their day and generation." I dont exactly understand what you mean by this observation, but, if meant ironically, I think you are very much in error. Excepting that knowledge of the world which is necessary to enable a man to conduct his household affairs, the clergy meddle not with the world or the things of it, nor will their duties, as clergymen, allow them to do so, even, were they disposed.

While their lives are exhausted in preaching the word to the poor blinded heathen, and to those of their own Country who are sojourners in this Land, the clergy have a right to expect a cordial assistance from their Countrymen in the glorious cause. Those who would attempt to sneer at their "vocation" as you term it, shut their Eyes to the consequences of their ribaldry. Let them remember that all the actions of men are registered in an imperishable record, and that actions of that class, are of so heinous a nature as no penance can expiate.

But, to shew you that I am no blind follower of a creed, I confess that, without the constant aid of the spirit, the clergy are like other men, and it is only through the strong assistance and blessing of that spirit that they are enabled to avoid the evils which other men fall into. Your comparison of the fees now exacted by the clergy with those which are exacted by the Romish Church, betrays a feeling decidedly hostile to the Protestant Church. They do not bear a comparison. But such are the weapons which those whose minds are set on the things of this world, use! I would therefore recommend it to you to judge less harshly of the clergy, and not excite the animosities of the public against them. They are a useful body, and deserve to be protected.

You, Sir, with others of your way of thinking, ought to be cautious. Can you be ignorant of the alarming extent to which this disrespect and want of reverence for the Church have got to in the mother country? Think you not that such a state is indicative of the extent to which the thoughts of men, unaided by the spirit, may go? Do not the present proceedings with regard to the Church of Ireland at once throw light upon the intention of sinful men? And to what source are we to look for aid and assistance sufficient to stem this almost overwhelming tide of heresy than to that Church which, has ever been the bulwark of all that is dear to us as men and Christians? If you can answer these questions, so as to reconcile the spirit of the article I speak of to the feelings becoming a Christian, then I will acknowledge all I have said to be the language of ignorance, but until you do so I must pronounce you decidedly in error, and remain as

I am,
A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH.

BOMBAY, 23*rd January*, 1835.

ABUSES IN THE MARKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—On perusing a [illegible]ndent's letter which appeared in your paper of last [illegible] signed "Paul Pry," relative to the Committee which is about to be appointed for the purpose of preventing the sale of unwholesome food in the Market, and to promote the cleanliness of the Island, &c. it seemed to me that one of the most beneficial measures which could possibly be introduced under these new arrangements, has been altogether omitted;—that of fixing a just value upon all country Articles brought into the Market for sale, on a plan similar to that observed in daily price currents at all up-country stations.

At Poona, and indeed all other places except the Presidency, there is a Bazar Master whose province it is to controul, and revise the charges of the Dealers, and in order that all persons may benefit by this very essential check on the avaricious dispositions of the native merchants, a daily statement of the prices of Articles is posted up in the most conspicuous part of the market place.

How widely different from this, are we in Bombay? where it is impossible to obtain the least accurate information on a subject so important. The consequence of course is, that you are obliged to pay at least double the cost of the Articles you order any one of your servants to purchase for you, and he or they, well knowing that you do not possess the means of detecting them in the frauds, generally add a rupee or two to the original charge, already enormous.

It is thro' the want of this information not only that private individuals but Government are in almost every instance defrauded to an enormous extent on such Articles as are allowed to be charged for at the Bazar prices, because it is obvious the controlling or disbursing Officer under the present system have not the means of determining on the accuracy of any claim which Government, in their engagements with the parties, have decided should be regulated by those (the Bazar) prices.—It therefore is, I think, most important to the interest of Government, that a daily price current, or Nerrick, should be framed, so as to put a stop to the exhorbitant charges now made on country Articles.—To effect this, I am certain it only requires the abuses which now exis, to be even hinted at by,

Your obedt. servant,
W.

BOMBAY, 27*th January* 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can you or any of your Military readers give answers to the following Queries, if so, it will greatly oblige

Your Obedient Servant,
GUNFIRE.

SURAT Jan. 15th, 1835.

Query 1st. Can an Officer of the Rank of Captain holding command of a Regiment, retain Charge and draw the allowance of a Company?

2nd. Can an Officer either Captain or Lieutenant retain the Charge and draw the allowance for a Company when absent on Sick Certificate, and having been absent from his Corps for more than a month? according to Sec. XV art. 87 of the second Sup. Mil. Reg. he cannot in my opinion.

3rd. If a Salute is improperly fired i. e. given to a person not entitled to one, and the mistake is afterwards discovered, is it customary to cease firing the Morning Gun untill the waste of ammunition has been made good, or should the Authority ordering it, make good the amount?

Now Mr. Editor I give you a Query, for your Sporting readers.

Do the Game Laws extend to Guzerat, or is the Country not as free for one person to shoot over, as for another?

P.S. The above Questions are asked in consequence of all of them being at present in force, in this part of the world, with the exception of the last regarding "Shikar" which is merely an objection raised: leave alone many more I could mention, and which perhaps I may trouble you with, by and bye when I have leisure to concoct them.

G. F.

THE PRESS AND THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—"What is Bombay about—has she no interest in this question?" such is your Query, Mr. Editor, and I will answer it by saying that many of us Moffus-lites do take a deep interest in the subject of it, and we would be too happy were the Post Office regulations such as to allow of our having the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Periodicals at a moderate charge—at present this is out of the question—even the Madras Papers are attainable by few, and as to the Bengal Periodicals I calculate that there are not more than 3 dozen subscribed for, throughout the whole of our Presidency—the amount of postage acting as a complete bar to their circulation.

But then the Post Office does not pay its expences, and it were too much to expect that the Government should be at the expence of filling our heads with Politics or useful knowledge, and I fear that the circulation of Periodical Journals whether of news or "knowledge" would not be materially increased unless the charge were reduced to ¼ of its present amount.

Were I Governor of Bombay I would act thus—viz. I would abolish all Franking Privileges now granted to Governors, Counsellors, Post-Masters General, Generals, Admirals, Directors, Bishops, &c. &c. excepting of course letters merely on the service and I would take measures for securing that letters on service should in no case contain private correspondence. How can this be done? By granting a discretionary powers to Post-masters personally to examine all letters reported as suspicious—a notice of such examination being communicated to Government.

This plan would have its inconveniences but might be so arranged as to answer the end without compromising any of the Public interest.

Again, I belive Sundry Religious Periodicals enjoy an exemption from Postage. This ought to be stopped, it is giving an undue favour to Christians partly at the expense of men of other Creeds. The native Dak was abolished by law, let us deal justly with our subjects in regard to the Dak we have forced upon them. True religion will spread the more readily, when we begin by doing as we would be done by.

The Education Society and Sundry other institutions have the benefit of an exemption from Postage; all such exemptions ought to be abolished, if an institution be good for any thing, it will flourish without these adventitious aids.

Some may say that the increase of Revenue to be expected from the abolition of the above exemptions, would be small. I would be happy to give an additional third for the farm of the Post Office Revenue were the exemptions abolished, and I suspect I would not be a loser were I to say a half instead of a third. The great and the rich would be the only sufferers by the abolition, and when I see *them* disposed to waive their privileges, I will then begin to believe that economy is any thing more than a name as regards the superior Public Servants—God knows the inferiors know it to be something more than a mere "nominis umbra" as applied to themselves. Another of my plans would be to abolish sundry situations in the different branches of the service, applying the saving *solely* and *strictly* to the improvement of roads—building of bridges and other means of improving internal communication.—We are sadly in arrears in [illegible] Press matters.—I would say shameful—yet we have about 8000 Prisoners in the various Jails of the Bombay presidency whose only employment is either "to polish the pebbles' on the bit of road leading to an Adawlut or Cutcherry or to fabricate cloth or other merchandise to the injury of the industrious trader and the hard-working weaver.

Employ half or even a third of these prisoners on great Public Roads, thus knowledge will be increased, and so will the Post Office Revenue and the General Revenue,

I remain, my dear Editor,
Your constant reader,
FURDONJEE.

MOFFUSSUL; *25th Jan.*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—All who take an interest in the great work of promoting christianity amongst the Jews, (and what christian is there, who does not,) will doub less be pleased to learn, that the Revd. Jacob Samuel, a Converted Jew, of the House of Aaron, who has been laboring for about 3 years, among his Jewish brethren, at Calcutta, is now prosecuting his labors in this Presidency: The Vestry of the Scotch Kirk, has been kindly tendered to him where he meets, and visits his brethren, daily from 10 till ½ past 4. He preached to a numerous, and very respectable congregation, at the White Jews synagogue, on Saturday morning last,—& was attended to with much reverence and goodwill.—A great spirit of enquiry arose amongst those present.—and every question was met and answered by the Rev. Mr. S. with that readiness which a correct and thorough knowledge of their language, alone could produce.—It is stated that Mr. S. has been invited to preach the Gospel to the Beni Israel Jews, at the Black town,—on Saturday next,—whither it is his intention to repair.—As many as take an interest in the proceeding are invited to attend, at 7 precisely,—where they will hear the gospel preached, with boldness—in the strength of the Lord,—and may the Father of lights, be with him, to bless his labour,—and open the hearts of many, now wandering in darkness,—to "enquire in the temple of God."

I remain, Your's Mr. Editor,
A FRIEND TO THE JEWS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 22d. 1835.

ICE AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Kindly insert in your valuable paper the subjoined facts.

Of late the weather at Baroda has been as cold as I ever experienced it in my native land, (the Sod.) Last night I made an experiment to procure ice, by simply putting a quantity of water into an earthen vessel (a chattie) say two gallons, and to my surprise and satisfaction, I this morning discovered a beautiful ice-cake, clear as chrystal and not less than half an inch in thickness—I have managed to preserve it to this hour, in a square glass bottle, immersed in water, and exposed to the air, and purpose using it as a cooler in May next, when we may anticipate Farenheit's Thermometer to rise to 120 or plus. The circumstance of ice being formed here, has been unknown for the last twenty years, and being an old Indian Stager, I was induced to request your giving it publicity.

I am, Sir, Your's very truly,
FAC-TOTUM.

BARODA, Jan. 21st 1835.

HINTS TO THE HINDOOS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will oblige a great portion of my Countrymen especially the Educated part thereof, by publishing this letter in your valuable paper.

It cannot be denied that almost every day now dawns with some or other scheme for the Enlightenment of the Natives of India. To talk of Bombay alone, I beg to state that since the Establishment of the Native Education Society in Bombay by the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone, the greatest statesman that ever landed on the shores of India, there have been many institutions and plans formed for the improvement of our Countrymen—with what motives? To ameliorate their condition both as respects morality and the duties of mankind to each other, as well as their general utility as members of Society—But it is to be regretted that the operation of these institutions is rather tardy—What is it to be attributed to? To the existence of Religious prejudices among the Natives and to their sticking to those domestic and private practices which their forefathers Established—So long as they continue to uphold these Customs, they cannot expect to be refined in their manners and free from the difficulties into which their very customs involve them—I allude to those practices which have no authority in our Shastras, and which were formed by our ancestors according to the circumstances of the time when they were instituted—The time is now altered—There has been an equal change in the Government of the Inhabitants—Then I ask why not change our manners of living to suit our convenience.? Those practices which are founded upon the authority of our Shastras can stand good as they are.

The period when the Hindoos generally celebrate marriages among themselves has now come, and there are many practices which they observe in the performance of that ceremony, are not provided for by their Religion and can be revised—To one of the many I shall only allude here, and with your permission write upon the others one after another, until my lucubrations attract the attention of my Countrymen, and until they set to reform themselves.

The subject of my present communication is the practice observed on the occasion of Dinner parties—When a dinner party is appointed, which is very frequent when there is a matrimonial ceremony to be performed.—Supposing it to be given to 100 men, one, two or three or more of the sons, or brothers of any near male relations of the Host, go round [on some occasions accompanied by the Host himself] to the houses of the Individuals to whom the dinner is to be given, to invite them to it—The Dinner is then prepared by the Ladies of the House, if they are profuse, for about 150 people—or if stingy—for about 75.—and when the time of partaking of it is arrived, which is generally in the Evening, a second Invitation is sent round to the Individuals before invited, to tell them that the dinner is prepared and they should attend to partake of it soon.—If any of the parties is omitted to be invited the second time, he takes offence at it, and would not honor the entertainment. At about 7 o'clock in the Evening the Guests begin to pour in, till 10 or 11 o'clock in the night, when it is only ascertained that all the parties invited have attended, or some would not attend—If there be any among the latter, who is related to the Host or who holds high Rank in the Cast, the Host must send some one of his near relatives in the House or must go himself to him again and again, until he is pleased to join the Company.—After all this trouble and repeated invitations—My gentle readers. Be informed that owing to the irregular and uncertain attendance of the parties invited, it some time so happens that when there is prepared for only 75 men, the full number of guests invited (say 100) attend exclusive of the little ones in their respective Houses, or when there is provision for 150 men provided, half or two thirds of them only attend. In the former case the host is disgraced and ridiculed and in the latter, he is put to unnecessary Expence and the articles of food boiled are spoiled and given to the dogs next day.—If there is not sufficient room for all the parties invited, to set to dinner at one time, it is served out to small numbers of them at each time, until they are all fed which is done at about 11 or 12 o'clock in the night. This is attended with very extraordinary labour to all the people of the House in which, the entertainment is given, particularly to those employed in serving out the dinner—Who are they? The Lord of the House and his close relatives, and the fair sex who labour under the fatigue of the ceremony for some days subsequently.

Now, a Dinner party with Hindoos is always attended with all the troubles, vexations, disgrace, and unnecessary expence—I ask my Countrymen if the one now in force or any other particular form of invitation is ordained by the Shastra? If not, why the present one which is attended with so many evils be not changed to a better one? In doing so, I can assure them they will lose no Caste nor offend their God—But a thing affecting the generality of mankind, it requires to be put into operation first by a great and influenced man—I would therefore submit to the consideration of Jugoonathjee Sunkersett Esquire, who is the first man among Hindoos in Bombay, and who having a marriage Ceremony at his house next month, shall entertain his Caste people, whether it would not be adviseable for him to adopt for the Hindoos, the form of Invitation observed among the Europeans by Cards—by which means the Number of guests can be ascertained with precision, the hour of their attendance fixed, and all the trouble, vexations, &c., avoided.

I have run too great a length and would therefore conclude with a hope that you will publish this Epistle in your journal, thereby encouraging me to write again.

I am, Sir, your most obedt. Servant,
A NATIVE OF INDIA.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.		SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130½		130
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107½		107
Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class....	106⅝		106½
Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....			
Second five per cent Loan.....	109½	*at*	109
Third five per cent Loan.....	109½		109½
Bills on England	2		2½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107		106½
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101½		101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½		210
Spanish dollars per 100, ...	221½		221
Sovereign each, ...	11		10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Jany. 1835.	A. M.	P. M
" 31st Saturday.....	1 3	1 21
Feb. 1st Sunday.....	1 39	1 58
" 2nd Monday.....	2 18	2 39
" 3rd Tuesday.....	2 55	3 15

To Correspondents.

Perseus, in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last, have been the *Fort William* from China, the 15th and Singapore the 28th Dec.; the *Caledonia* from China and Singapore, the same dates; the *Caledonia* from Liverpool the 23rd Sept., the Portuguese Ship *Ruparee* from Diu, January 24th; the barque *Ann* from Calcutta, date not mentioned and the *Ganges* from Colombo 11th January.

By the *Caledonia* from Liverpool, we have received:—The *Examiner* of the 14th and *Times* of the 18th, 19th, and 20th September, from which we gather, that the state of affairs between the Porte and the Pacha of Egypt, have a very threatening aspect, and expectations of a rupture were confidently entertained,—Russia, for her own purposes, had disseminated by her agents, reports of the death of Ibrahim Pasha,—the distracted condition of the country, and the desire of the people to place themselves again under the paternal protection of the Turkish Empire—proverbially impervious to the clamours of the populace, as are the penetralia of the Divan, these whispers reached the royal ear and drew forth a manifesto of the necessity of his renewing hostilities with Mehemet Ali upon the following grounds. 1st—because of his misgovernment of Syria, the people of which had appealed to him for protection; 2nd,—because of certain alleged encroachments by Ibrahim Pasha on territories not ceded to him by the late treaty; and 3rd, in consequence of the Pasha's refusal to pay certain arrears of tribute which, the Sultan alleges to be due, but the Pasha denies. Although the policy of Russia in endeavouring to weaken the rival powers, in order that she may the more easily afterwards make them her prey was evidently risible, the Pasha had assumed a bold altitude, thrown back the Sultan's threats, expressed his determination, should he be again involved in war to proclaim himself independent at once, and maintain this resolution with the sword, whether the allied powers support him or not. In August the Turkish fleet left the Dardanelles, and a strong force was upon the eve of being dispatched for Syria, when suddenly the delivery of an official note by the Russian Minister to the Porte, expressed the Emperor's regret at his inability to support the Sultan in the contest, into which he was about to enter with the Pasha of Egypt, as the Sultan would be the aggressor and by the Treaty of the 8th July His Russian Majesty, was bound not to interfere. This clear sightedness in the interpretation of the Treaty has proceeded from the unwillingness of Russia, as yet to try her strength; aided not a little by the fear before her eyes of a British Fleet in the Mediterranean and a French Squadron cruising off Toulon. The question of war or peace was however by no means settled; and the warlike preparations which had been made, still remaining in readiness, the present calm may be regarded merely as temporary—"the torrent's stillness ere it dash below" This prospect of hostilities had not prevented the Pasha from directing his attention to the internal improvement of his dominions. Upon hearing the intention of the British Government to establish a Steam communication between England and India via Egypt, he issued orders for the immediate construction of a Rail Road from Cairo to Suez, the whole to be of English manufacture and fitted up by English workmen.

To defray the expences of the undertaking, a scale of transit duties will be imposed upon all goods conveyed along the rail Road, which the Pasha will hereafter extend to Alexandria. The Continent was generally quiet, the Carlist party in Spain being much weakened, the Portuguese Government employed in the settlement of their new Constitution and Louis Phillipe directing all his powers to arbitrary and unjust persecutions of the press, to which he is principally indebted for his Throne. In England no political movements of an important nature, were going on, but it was expected that during the next session, several very important motions would be brought forward as Mr. O'Connell had addressed a series of letters to Lord Duncannon, and Lord Roden with Lord Winchelsea and several other supporters of Protestant ascendancy in Church and State, had been trying their strength in Ireland, and preparing for the approaching contest on Irish Questions.

THE arrivals from China bring no intelligence of very great importance, excepting that a Petition had been signed by all the British subjects in China, and transmitted to the King in Council, a copy of which we subjoin below:—

TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

The Petition of the undermentioned British subjects at Canton.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That we are induced by the extraordinary position in which we feel ourselves placed in relation to the Chinese Government, to petition your Majesty in Council to take such measures as may be adopted alike to maintain the honor of our Country, and the advantages which a safe and uninterrupted commerce with China is calculated to yield to the revenues of Great Britain, and to the important classes interested in its acts and manufactures.

We beg humbly to represent that at the present moment the Commissioners appointed by your Majesty to superintend the affairs of British subjects trading at Canton are not acknowledged by the constituted authorities of this Country, and that they are not permitted to reside within the limits to which their jurisdiction is by their commission strictly confined; while they are forbidden by their instructions, to appeal to the Imperial Government at Pekin, and are perfectly powerless to resent the indignities offered to the late Chief Superintendent, or to compel reparation for the injuries done to your Majesty's subjects by the late unprovoked stoppage of their trade.

Your petitioners are well persuaded that powers vested in your Majesty's commissioners were thus restricted with the express object of avoiding as far as possible all occasion of Collision with the Chinese Authorities; while it was hoped that by maintaining a direct intercourse with the principal Officers of Government, instead of indirectly communicating through the Hong Merchants, a sure way would be opened for the improvement of the present very objectionable footing on which foreign Merchants stand in this Country, and for security against the many wrongs and inconveniences which they have had to suffer in the present state of their Commercial avocations.

Your Petitioners however, beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Majesty in Council their thorough conviction founded on the invariable tenor of the whole history of foreign intercourse with China as well as of its policy on occasions of internal commotion, down to the present moment, that the most unsafe of all courses that can be followed in treating with the Chinese Government or any of its functionaries is that of quiet submission to insult or such unresisting endurance of contemptuous or wrongfull treatment as may compromise the honor or bring into question the power of our Country——We cannot therefore but deeply deplore that such authority to negotiate, and such force to protect from insult as the occasion demands were not entrusted to your Majesty's Commissioners, confident as we are without a shadow of doubt that, had the requisite powers properly sustained by an armed force been possessed by your Majesty's late first commissioner the lamented Lord Napier, we should not now have to deplore the degraded and insecure position in which we are placed in consequence of the Representative of sovereign having been compelled to retire from Canton without having authority to offer any remonstrance to the Supreme Government, or to make a demonstration of a resolution to obtain reparation at once, for the insults wantonly heaped upon him by the local authorities.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to grant powers Plenipotentiary to such person of suitable rank, discretion, and diplomatic experience as your Majesty in your wisdom may think fit and proper to be entrusted with such authority, and your petitioners would suggest that he be directed to proceed to a convenient station on the East Coast of China as near, to the Capital of the Country, as may be found most expedient, in one of your Majesty's Ships of the Line attended by a sufficient man of war force which we are of opinion need not consist of more than two frigates, and three or four armed Vessels of light draft together with a Steam Vessel all fully manned; that he may previously to landing require in the first instance, in the name of your Majesty ample reparation for the insults offered by the Governor of Kwantung and Kwangzi in his Edicts published on the occasion of Lord Napier's arrival at Canton, and the subsequent humiliating conduct pursued towards his Lordship. to which the aggravation of his illness and death may be attributed; as well as for the arrogant and degrading language used towards your Majesty and our Country in Edicts emanating from the local authorities wherein your Majesty was represented as the "reverently submissive" Tributary of the Emperor of China and your Majesty's subjects as profligate barbarians, and that they be retracted and never again employed by Chinese functionaries, that he may also demand reparation for the insult offered to your Majesty's flag, by firing on your Majesty's Ships of war from the Forts at the Bogue, and that remuneration shall be made to your Majesty's subjects for the losses they have sustained by the detention of their Ships during the stoppage of their trade. After these preliminaries shall have been conceded, (as your petitioners have no doubt they will be); and not till then, your petitioners humbly suggest that it will be expedient for your Majesty's plenipotentiary to propose the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the Chinese Government to adjust with him on shore such measures as may be deemed most effectual for the prevention of future occasion of complaint and misunderstanding, and for the promotion and extension of the trade generally to the mutual advantage of both Countries. Your petitioners believe that if these matters shall be fairly represented so as to do away with all reasonable objection, and the favorable inclination of the Chinese Commissioners be gained, there will be found little inclination on the part of the Supreme Government to withhold its assent, and every desirable object will thus have been attained.

Your Petitioners would humbly entreat your Majesty's favorable view of these suggestions, in the confidence that they may be acted upon, not only with every prospect of success, but without the slightest danger to the existing commercial intercourse, in as much even with a force not exceeding that which we have proposed should be placed at the disposal of your Majesty's plenipotentiary, there would be no difficulty, should proceedings of a compulsory nature be required, in putting a stop to the greater part of the external and internal commerce of the Chinese Empire, in intercepting its revenues in their progress to the Capital, and in taking possession of all the Armed vessels of the country. Such measures would not only be sufficient to evince both the power and spirit of Great Britain to resent insult, but would enable your Majesty's Plenipotentiary to secure indemnity for any injury, that might in the first instance be offered to the persons or property of your Majesty's subjects and speedily induce the Chinese Government to submit to just and reasonable terms. We are at the same time confident that a resort even to such measures as these so far from being likely to lead to more serious warfare, an issue which both our interests and inclinations alike prompt us to deprecate, would in fact be the surest course for avoiding the danger of such collision.

Your petitioners beg to submit that the mere restoration of the liberty once possessed of trading to Amoy Ringfo and Chusan, would be followed by the most beneficial consequences, not merely in the more extended field thereby opened for Commercial enterprise but in the rivalry which would as formerly be excited in the Officers of Government at these several Ports to attract the resort of foreign merchants, and thus extend their own opportunities of acquiring emoluments from the trade.

With respect however to this point or any other of Commercial interest that it would be expedient to make the subject of negotiation. Your petitioners would humbly suggest that your Majesty's Minister in China should be instructed to put himself in communication with the Merchants of Canton, qualified as they must be in a certain degree by their experience and observation to point out in what respect the benefits that might be reaped under a well regulated system of Commercial intercourse are curtailed or lost in

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consequence of the restriction to which the trade, is at present subjected, and the arbitrary and irregular exactions to which it is exposed, either directly, is not less severally because indirectly, through the medium of the very limited number of Merchants licenced to deal with foreigners. As an instance of the latter your petitioners may state the fact that the whole expense of the immense preperations lately made by the local Government to oppose the expected advance towards Canton of your Majesty's frigates after they had passed the Bogue, has been extorted from the Hong Merchants; and but a few of them are in a really solvent state, they have no other means of meeting this demand, but by combining to tax both the import and export trade.

We would further humble but urgently, submit that as we cannot but trace the disabilities and restrictions under which our commerce now labours to a long acquiescence in the arrogant assumption of superiority over the Monarchs and people of other countries claimed by the Emperor of China for himself and his subjects we are forced to conclude that no essentially beneficial result can be expected to arise out of negotiations in which such pretensions are not decidedly repelled. We most seriously apprehend indeed that the least concession or waiving of this point under present circumstances could not fail to leave us as much as ever subject to a repetition of the injuries of which we have now to complain.

We would therefore humbly beseech your Majesty not to be induced by a paternal regard for your subjects trading to this remote Empire to leave it to the discretion of any future representative of your Majesty, as was permitted in the case of the embassy of Lord Amherst, to swerve in the smallest degree from a direct course of calm and dispassionate but determined maintenance of the true rank of your Majesty's empire in the scale of nations, well assured as we feel that any descent from such just position would be attended with worse consequences than if past events were to remain unnoticed and we were to be left for the future to conduct our concerns with the Chinese functionaries each as he best may.

It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing our commercial relations with this country. We may however perhaps be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known in China as connected with commerce conducted under the trammels and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected, or to any one in short who has hay the misfortune either in a public or private capacity to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the Imperial Cabinet, and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant course of corrupt and oppressive conduct forms a prominent ground of complaint; or to permit any future commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment suitable to the dignity of a Minister of your Majesty and to the honor of an empire that acknowledges no superior on earth.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c. &c.

CANTON, *9th Dec.*, 1834.

Until the despatch of the CHARLES GRANT, the foregoing Petition will lie at the office of Messrs. FOX, RAWSON AND Co. *No. 2 Dutch Hong*, for the signature of any British subject, who may be desirous of affixing their names.

We suppose our correspondent who signs himself a "Friend to the Church" expects that we should notice the Lecture he has read us. It is not our intention to throw our columns open to religious controversy, as there are other and more fitting sources through which parties may have their sentiments conveyed: but as a "Friend to the Church" seems to think he has cause of complaint against us, we give insertion to his letter. He much mistakes our object in writing the article to which he alludes, if he thinks we thereby intended to bring the Church into disrepute. Were we so inclined, we could wish no better weapon for our purpose than our Correspondent's letter. That a man may be the worst enemy of his Friend is fully exemplified in the attempt made by a "Friend to the Church" to shield that Church from our supposed attack.

Without attepting to comment on his letter, which, to say the least of it, seems to be a weak effort, by a silly person, to support a cause of which he is a blind, yet perhaps well meaning admirer and follower, and of the real character of which, or of the grounds it ought to be supported on, he shews himself most profoundly ignorant,—we say, without attempting to comment on his letter, we would,—following his own style of interrogation, ask a "Friend to the Church" what possible objection can he have to the principle of the measure lately introduced into Parliament for the purpose of effecting a more equal distribution of Tithes in Ireland? Or does our Correspondent object to the appropriation of the surplus [if such there appear to be after an equitable adjustment among the present incumbents] for the purposes of education in that "benighted land" as he so pathetically expresses it? To what more fitting purpose could the surplusage be appropriated than in instructing the ignorant, and thus preparing their minds for the reception of the doctrines of that Church of which, he professes to be a friend? Does he think a man can, in reality, be a convert to a creed which he does not comprehend? Away with the delusion! No man can be a sincere Christian but he who is so from conviction, and it is a mockery to speak o conviction, or conversion either, where the mind of the Individual is not prepared to understand the faith which he is urged to subscribe to. We can assure our Correspondent that, from all our own experience, and the experience which the page of history presents since the introduction of Christianity into Europe, we have been led to look upon the Church as its own worst foe. It has ever flung the full force of its ponderous influence against every thing like improvement in the social state of mankind, knowing that, as men disencumbered themselves of the load of ignorance under which they labored, its own importance would suffer diminution; and it only gave its assent when its co-operation ceased to be a virtue. Thus has the Church got gradually into disrepute, and thus has it itself to thank for what it may have suffered in the public estimation. Too wise to be governed by the signs of the times, it has never roused itself from its meditations until the "march of intellect" came knocking at the door. Our Correspondent confounds the recital of effects, with the causes which led to them,—mistakes the individual who probes the wound, for him who has inflicted it, and quarrels with the Physician, because he has honesty enough to prescribe an efficacious remedy. But our Correspondent is so bare-faced in his panegyric, that we almost suspect him to be a quiz,—yet let him remember it is dangerous to play with edged tools.

Considerable alarm and disturbance have been excited amongst the inhabitants of Mandavie in Cutch, by a quarrel which has for sometime existed between the Imaum of Muscat and his tributary the Sheik Mosuba—The Buggalows of these high and mighty potentates resorting to that port for the purposes of trade, used, each as much as possible their powers of annoying each other, till at last matters proceeded to open hostilities in December last, when the Sheiks vessels, proceeding out of the harbour were attacked by the Imaum's dhows—The people on shore imagined that they were merely saluting each other, but were soon undeceived on that point, as the firing increased. Victory for a long time seemed doubtful,—the combatants being nearly equal, but just as the good fortune of the Imaum appeared about to preponderate, the interference of a naval officer in command of a Company's Pattamar which happened to be in the Harbour caused a cessation of hostilities. The Imaun's commander persisting in his determination to attack these vessels as soon as they shall put to sea, the case has been referred to the Resident, but up to the 20th instant, the result was not known.

By a notice in our advertising columns, as well from a correspondent in to day's paper, it will be seen that the Revd. Mr. Samuel is about to deliver a course of Lectures in Bombay. Mr. Samuel is a converted German Jew, who came out to India about five years ago, upon his own resources, and has since been laboring as a Missionary among the Jews; Some attempts have been madeby benevolent individuals to engage him here permanently among those of the Jewish persuasion, but they have been without success. He has preached several times publicly in the Synagogues, both within and without the Fort, and visited many of the Jews at their own houses and conversed with them—It is his intention for the present to leave them to reflect on what they have heard, and after having delivered a few lectures to the Christian population on the custom and traditions of the Jews, the duty of sending the Gospel to them, and the present state of Religion among that interesting people, he will return again to Calcutta.

When in our last we stated that the *Rose* was about to proceed to the Persian Gulph, we did so merely upon the strength of reports which had reached us in such a form, as to induce us to rely upon them, but having since heard in the same way much to the contrary, we think it advisable to mention, that nothing is as yet, certainly known upon the matter, beyond the circle of those deep in the mysteries of office.

Various speculations are still afloat respecting the individual likely to be Lord William Bentinck's successor. Lord Mulgrave late Governor of Jamaica, and the Earl of Carlisle are now spoken of. Within the last two days however, a report has been pretty widely circulated here of Mr. Chas. Grant having been elevated to a peerage, and appointed to the office, Lord William Bentinck to succeed him, as President of the Board of Control.

CALCUTTA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1835.

At the proposition of Mr. P. S. D'Rozario, seconded by Mr. Lackersteen, Mr. Mitchie took the Chair a few minutes after 7 P. M.

Mr. Mitchie in addressing the assembly, expressed a hope that as Chairman he would be able to act his part well. He adverted to the assumption of power by a foreign potentate, (hear by Mr. Roger Dias) and he dwelt on the inconsistency thereof, He said that Catholics were bound by allegiance to the head of the Holy See spiritually and to the King of England temporally; and as to the King of Portugal, the Catholics here had nothing to do with him and of course their Spiritual allegiance to the Sovereign Pontiff did not interfere with their temporal allegiance to the King of England. (Loud Cheers.) The Sovereign Pontiff has it in his power to delegate Apostolic Missionaries, and are those delagated by him to be subject to a foreign King, a King with whom the Catholics in this part of the globe have nothing to do, their temporal allegiance being due to his Britannic Majesty alone? How can the British Government admit of such an interference? The Chairman then alluded to a certain document emanating from the Bishop of Meliapore as being of a seditious tendency and animadverted on the ill effect which it was calculated to produce, purporting as it did, to impose on the Catholics the belief that their allegiance is due to the King of Portugal.

Mr. Valladares came forward in support of the document, and to endeavour to show that it is not of a seditious tendency. Mr. Valladares read the document and observed—that since the English conquered India the Roman Catholic religion had been left to itself and the Catholics understood so was their allegiance spiritually to the Pope and temporally to the King of Portugal; and that it was the Portuguese who built the Bandael Church under the authority of the King of Portugal long before the English conquered India: hence he, Mr. Valladares, denies the document in question being of a seditious tendency. At this stage of the proceeding, Mr. Crow objected to the reading of the document any more, but Messrs. Dias and Rozario over ruled the objection. Mr. Valladares then explained what it meant, viz. that the Holy See of Rome should not be deprived of its rights and privileges, and that the Catholics did owe their temporal allegiance to the King of Portugal. Mr. Valladares then referred to the change which had taken place among the Catholics in regard to obedience to spiritual authority, that only 3 months ago, in consequence of some discussion; they (the Catholic Gentleman present) left the Moorgheenaata Church and professed obedience to the mandates of the Bishop of Meliapore—the question is how this could have been done if they had not been sure of the Bishop's superior authority and their allegiance (temporal) to the King of Portugal? (A general cry, we owe allegiance to none but his Britannic Majesty; the Pope is merely the spiritual Head of the Church,) Mr. Valladares then referred to the good done by the Portuguese in coming first to India and establishing Churches, for which his Holiness the Pope should be thankful to them; and remarked that it was surprising the Catholics should now reject the Portuguese priests because they cannot speak English, although they are here under the authority of the King of Portugal to whom the Catholics owe allegiance (temporal) which is doubtless known to the English.

Mr. Roger Dias addressed the assembly to the following effect:—Gentlemen. After what has fallen so ably from Mr. Valladares I won't detain you long but make a few remarks on the statements of Mr. Valladares. If we owed allegiance (spiritual) to the Bishop of Meliapore, a man placed as the Head at Madras, is not alligiance owing to the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome who is the Head of the Church? If so, is he to be compared with a mere Bishop? (Refering to the document,) If this does not border on sedition, I know not what is meant by sedition: the sedition contained in this document is to force us to acknowledge our allegiance to another Monarch (Reading the document.) This begins with health and peace, from which Fre Manual the bishop of Meliapore goes to usurpation (Mr Dias made some further comments which by reason of the frequent interruptions by Mr. Valladares could not be caught—Mr. D. then went on,) Let us look back to what the Portuguese Padries have done as worthy of records, and contrast it with what Dr. St. Leger the Vicar Apostolic has done. Did any Portuguese priest come out to India at the expense of some hundred pounds to do spiritual good? and has any done what Dr. St. Leger has since his arrival? The Portuguese priests have all filled their pockets and made over the revenues of the Church to the King of Portugal—such acts cannot but be lookek at with indignity and scorn. The good we derived whilst under their pastoral care was, that we were left in ignorance in spiritual matters, and did not know as much as our duty to our neighbour; (hear, hear the general cry) but since the arrival of Dr. St. Leger, let it be shown what wound has not been healed, (hear, hear) what quarrels not subsided; and who among us has not benefited by his teaching (hear, hear,) As to our temporal allegiance, let me ask if an enemy came who would defend us? the British soldiers surely! and not the Portuguese;—and do we not then owe allegiance to the King of England? We are designated the Sacilars, the Laymen of the King of Portugal and not steadfast in the faith. (At this time there was such a confusion that nothing could be heard. Order being restored Mr. Dias went on.) The King of Portugal has surely very little faith to take all the jewels of the Church to himself. We are desired to protest against Dr. St. Leger, the Vicar Apostolic's authority, that of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Head of the See of Rome. Mr. Valladares has come to defend the seditious document after sun-set. (Mr. V. objected to the remark). If these gentlemen, the Portuguese priests, have preached good things to us, why should they refuge obedience to the authority of the Supreme Pontiff of Rome, who has sent a Vicar, a man of *talent, respectability,* and *excellent character*? Why are we not to obey the Pontiff out the King of Portugal? I don't know if his Holiness of Meliapore has greater power than the Supreme Pontiff. It is said that Philippe the King of Portugal should not be deprived of his privileges, the Bishop of Meliapore surely is not supposed to be the King of Portugal? Now let us consider how the Augustinian friars under the Bishop of Meliapore are supported. The See of Meliapore has not had a Bishop for 40 years—there has been a common Clergyman, a man of no education; this man, after his appointment, sends any man he thinks proper to blind our eyes and keep us in ignorance (hear, hear), Since the coming of Dr. St. Leger, matters have taken a different turn. What gratitude then do we owe the Meliapore Priests? if any, it may be for the dinner parties occasionally given; and as to enlightenment, why, when we continued in darkness, the church of Bandael enlightened us by her illuminations (General Laughter). We are made to be the subjects of the Portuguese King; I will reverse it; as British subjects we are subjects to William the 4th (a general cry of by all means). Mr. Valladares says *we never saw* India, without the assistance of the Portuguese; but I can say I have without such assistance. We are free born British subjects; and we must join, one and all, to suppress the seditious document backed by Mr. Valladares. We owe no gratitude to the Portuguese Priests. As to the conversion 30 years ago of from 3 to 18 hundred souls, it was not effected by the Augustinian friars, but the Jesuits, who have unfortunately not been permitted to pursue their paths. All that the bald headed and slipper-footed Augustinians have done is, they amassed a good deal of money, and made it over to the King of Portugal. Fre Manuel de Ste Tereiza's estate amounted to 40,000 rupees. Fre Musquitto died worth 14,000 rupees, the Bandael Church has funds to the extent of 70 or 80 thousand rupees, and the Bottakonah Church nearly one hundred thousand. Now they have sent Padrie Teixera on a fool's errand to England with 5,000 rupees, when they would not give a rupee to the poor! and Mr. Teixera is never likely to return. The Bishop of Meliapore is no doubt a good man, but he does not seem to care for any soul. Did the Augustinians ever give us a sermon in our language? Never! We had a gentleman, the Revd. Murphy, who was not supported because he spoke English; who was neglected in consequence, and even after his death, no marble was allowed on his tomb, because he spoke English. After this, at different periods, we required sermons in English, and Mr. Teixera learnt it, but we found his English incomprehensible! The Augustians are in possession of the Bottakonah and Bandael Churches; they have taken from us our natural rights. The Bandael Church was given to Roman Catholics at large, and not to the Augustinian friars, who have foistered it from us. The Bottakonah Church is not their property, as they would have it, it is built merely to preach the word of God and not to promulgate dissensions, not to publish such a document, a cowardly dastardly thing for which they deserve punishment. If I were the Governor of India I would pay them for it. (The document was then again read, and Mr. Dias continued.) This requires us British subjects to be subject to the King of Portugal on pain of donational ization, which I defy them to do. The order is not to acknowledge Dr. St. Leger to be our Vicar Apostolic; but I ask will not all of you join heart and hand in acknowledging Dr. St. Leger as our spiritual head here, from his high authority and from the good he has done since his arrival. Has not he graced the Pulpit and given us good instruction? I have reason to believe all will say yes (yes, yes the general cry.) This document if it be not so it borders upon sedition. You will all, I trust, join to see the business of the Meeting done, the purpose for which we are assembled, effected; and may the Government intertere to see Dr. St Leger acknowledged as our spiritual head, and to bring the Meliapores to a sense of their folly.

Mr. Valladares now went on with his interruption again, but Mr. Speed begged that the business of the evening be carried on, and Mr. Crow seconded it, when the major part held up their hands expressive of their assent.

Mr. John Lackersteen then stood up and spoke nearly thus:—Gentleman, I would not have risen but for what has been said by Mr. Valladares, which are not arguments but assertions, and which need no comment. Mr. Valladares said that only 3 months ago we were separated from this Church, but now we have joined it: he charged us with ingratitude, now every man is bound by his conscience. When the Bishop of Meliapore excommunicated some of the Clergymen here, I had right to say aught to it, and now that the highest authority of the Catholic Church, the Sovereign Pontiff, has authorized Dr. St. Leger to be our Vicar Apostolic, am I not bound to obey it? Have not we common sense to guide us? The document defended by Mr. Valladares led me, at the very first glance, to take it for seditions. Mr. V. may not mean it as such, but by the common acceptation of words you will find it so (reads that part of the document where it is said, that unless a priest come out delegated by the King of Portugal he is not to be obeyed). This document I would not take to have come from the Augustinians but for Mr. Valladares having acknowledged it (hear, hear); and I maintain that it is a seditious document. According to this no one is to be acknowledged Vicar Apostolic except he came by authority of the King of Portugal—how then are we to entertain British pastors? We know that the spiritual jurisdiction rests with the Pope, but here we find it does with the King of Algarvis. (Mr. Lakersteen then commented at some length upon the document and Mr. Dias put a question to Mr. Valladares viz. as to whether the funds of the Bandael Church are not intended to be sent to Goa—this," said Mr. Dias "he will not allow; it is highway robbery upon our rights and we ought to have another meeting to consider as to how to indict our opponents for felony and conspiracy against us." Mr. Lackersteen resumed his speech—Gentlemen, here are many present who might recollect the good done by the Augustinian Friars, what edifices were raised institutions established, for my part I know none. Mr. Lackersteen then moved the following Resolution: That this Meeting view with indignation the document from the Bishop of Maliapore, and acknowledge the spiritual authority of the Pope, and the allegiance of Catholics to the King of England here.

Mr. Heberlet seconded the Resolution, with some remarks, and all present had their hands lifted up—not one appeared aginst the Resolution, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Joaquim Sinaes then rose, and addressed the chairman. He expressed his regard at being obliged to say any thing after such eloquent speeches as had already been delivered, but he found it impossible to refrain from so speaking. "What Catholic," said he, "can

submit to the usurpation of his right?" In the luminous addresses of my friends you have heard all about the Vicar Apostolic. I shall consider further remarks unnecessary. As Catholics and acknowledging the supremacy of the Holy See you cannot but acknowledge it. (referring to the document.) The Bishop of Maliapore demands our submission to his authority, I should say good, My Lord, you address your servant in borrowed robes, he must decline submission to your authority and so fare well to you. By your faces I observe you have rejected with indignation the document. I rejoice to see all acknowledge the British power over us. You give us signal examples of your loyalty to the King of England and this fills me with pride. After such demonstration of your feelings, I will read the resolution which I propose, and it will be for you to acknowledge the Vicar in spite of all the machinations of our opponents. (Referring to the acts of the Augustinians) What monument is there of their services in the vineyard of their *Lord*? what marks to make us grateful to them? There can be no gratitude where no benefit has been received. The benefits derived from our Vicar Apostolic St. Leger, of whose talents you all are aware, are great and none can say to the contrary. We will therefore support him in his authority and uphold him against the disavowal of him. Mr. Sinaes then moved a certain Resolution.

Mr. Crow in seconding the Resolution addressed the Meeting thus:—Gentlemen. I am to be brief in what I shall have to say, from the time already elapsed. The first thing to be brought to your notice is what was adverted to by Mr. Valladares that we were separated from this Church 3 months ago: we have had our reasons for it, but there was no inconsistency for we are not attached to this edifice but to the principle which is obedience, and that has been the rule of my conduct. Our object is to be convinced of the superior authority before we bow to it. This we have followed and I give others credit for following the dictates of their own conscience. Is there any amongst you that can say the Vicar Apostolic is not the superior authority now in Bengal? (hear, hear.) As we obeyed superior authority before so do we now. We do not vacillate but others do so, and this is the critical time to know the pure motives of those who sided with us before (hear, hear.). Now is the time to prove if every Catholic is or is not to obey the highest authority. I trust all will join hand and heart in maintaining the Vicar. Amongst us there may be many who have been brought up by Augustinian Clergymen and who yet will not think it inconsistent for us to yield to the Vicar Apostolic; and why should we do so but regarding our welfare? Let us look around us and see how the people under Augustinian Priests have been, not deprived of spiritual instruction nor education but the rudiments of scripture; and who will not protest against such pastors? I know some native Catholics in other countries, who are far more well instructed under Vicars Apostolic than those here under the Augustinians. (Referring to an old work.) Here we find what the Catholic religion was 120 years ago under Portuguese Priests. The Padres had a Convent at Bandael where they were masters of themselves and greedy of money. Hence a good Apostolic Vicar was desired to remove the evils. If this was needed 120 years ago why not now? Two ages have past; but now we do enjoy the blessing, (hear). Is it not for us to support hand and heart the cause of such a Clergyman as we needed? (hear, hear). The duty to our families and regard to our own welfare, ought to lead us to be warm in this cause. Has not what we stood in need of been realized? Let us then join in seconding the resolution of Mr. Sinaes.

Mr. *Speed* then spoke to the following effect:—I am far from opposing the Resolution just seconded, but I think we ought to ask the Vicar how we are to act in pledging ourselves to bow to his authority. I knew what the Resolutions would be. It is now our duty to join in them as it regards our glorious faith. We have the judgment to consult the Vicar Apostolic as to how we are to act. (Referring to the Document) When I heard it read in a place sacred to our worship, I was surprised (Referring to a certain paragraph in it which speaks of the rule never being abrogated) Why the Dutch deprived the Portuguese of their power except in Goa, where they may enjoy it. Considering the lateness of the hour I won't say any thing more. I propose some amendment in the Resolution viz. that we should express our willingness to join him (the Vicar) in any thing regarding the Church or in any application to Government, for it is to support the altars of our forefathers, it is to support our sacred Faith; and I think the *benign Saviour* now designs to look at us joined in supporting the Ministers of our Faith. The Resolution was amended and seconded by Mr. Mark Lackersteen and carried unanimously. Mr. Leal read a Resolution, seconded by Mr. Vandenberg, purporting to exempted Fre Antonio de St. Maria from having any thing to do with the seditious document which emanated from the Augustinians, and it is said to have come from the Bishop of Meliapore for Fre Antonio has always been friendly to the Vicar Apostolic Dr. St. Leger.

Mr. Dissent moved and was seconded by Mr. Gregory, that the petition prepared to be presented to the Governor-General in Council to support Dr. St. Leger's authority, be attested by all those present if none objected to so doing, and all with gladness attested it, not one having raised any objection—the number of individuals was from 250 to 300.

Whilst the attestation was going on Mr. Dias resumed speaking, and after some remarks proposed the following resolution:—

That the gratitude of the Roman Catholic Community is due to the Reverend Dr. St. Leger for the useful and instructive assistance he has afforded with the coadjument of his clergy since his arrival in the country; the resolution was seconded by Mr. Speed. Mr. Speed, seconded by Mr. R. Dias observed, that instead of Dr. St. Leger's taking the petition to the Governor General it should be forwarded by deputation, and the following were elected for the purpose: Messrs. J. Michie, G. T. F. Speed, R. Dias, J. Lackersteen, M. Crow, J. Robertson and P. S. D'Rozario.

The Chairman enquired as whose representative the deputation were to wait upon the Governor-General with the Petition, and the reply was as that of all the Catholic Inhabitants; for, observed Mr. M. Augier, that if those absent were present they would no doubt join us, seeing there has been no opposition, all present being unanimous.

The Chairman acknowledged the kindness of Fre Antonio De St. Maria for the use of the Church—and Mr. J. Vandeuberg, seconded by Mr. R. Dias, proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Reverend Gentleman—which was carried unanimously. After thanking the Chairman on the proposition of Mr. Augier, seconded by Mr. Speed, the business was concluded, and it was about ½ past 9 P. M.—*Harkaru.*

MOOFUSSIL.

SHEKAWATTEE.

We have hitherto been enabled to give the Military news from Shekwattee, with sufficient accuracy in the words of our valuable correspondents in General Stevenson's Camp: but the measures in contemplation, the very object of assembling so large a force against a few gangs of robbers, have remained till now shrowded in that deep mystery in which political functionaries delight to involve all their proceedings. It happens, however, that there are two parties concerned in the negociations conducted by these gentlemen, and one of them, which has just been enlightened, supplies the following important information to our emissaries. It may prove incorrect in some particulars, but like our former announcements regarding Joudpore, the material facts, which we proceed to lay before our readers, are beyond doubt.

1st.—The British Government has intimated to the Rajas of Joudpore and Jeypore that, it will retain the district and the Salt Lake of Sambur, under its own management, until those Chiefs liquidate all our pecuniary demands against them, and relinquish the infamous practice, recently detected to a horrid extent in both States, of deriving revenue from confederating with bands of thugs. Unless complete satisfaction be given on these heads, by the 16th of January, which is known to be impossible, part of the troops at present on the spot will occupy the territory, by force if necessary.

2d.—Another measure of considerable moment is resolved on by the Governor-General. Jota Ram the virtual Sovereign, or rather anarch of Jeypore, has been informed that Shetwattee & Tuarawattee will not be restored to him, until he manifests both inclination and power to establish order in a tract which has never yet known law and justice.

This determination is worthy of the liberator of the Indian Press. It evinces vigour, policy, and paramount consideration for the mass of a suffering people, in disregard of the pretensions of flagitious incompetent rulers.

The respectable portion of the Shekhawats and Tuars anticipate all the benefits intended by the probable change which awaits their country: and even the hereditary robbers appear more than satisfied with the means of reforming them, which the Political Agent, from the scope of his enquiries, is believed to contemplate. The Bedawut, the Larkhanee, and Sailehdee marauders, who fled on the approach of our Army, are beginning to return to their homes in expectation of being employed, in Resalahs, for the preservation of the peace which they used to disturb, at the expense of the Chiefs who claim the allegiance. We trust the humbler footpads of Tuarawatte, the Meenas who have hitherto lived by the calling of their ancestors, will not be neglected if such provision is, most properly and rationally, made for the mounted highwaymen, who used to subsist by plundering their neighbours and the British territory.

We regret much that this interesting intelligence did not reach us till Monday evening, a period too late to admit of our dilating on the various topics which present themselves, or of entering into details. Shekawatte, Tuarawatte, and Sambur may now be considered part of the British Provinces, if, as we fully believe, they are to continue under our management until their nominal Sovereigns shew ability and inclination to govern them well.

The Thakoors of that important tract which connects Hurriana with Joudpore and thence with the Indus, will, we are assured, gladly contribute to the expense of introducing tranquility and peaceful habits, in the confident hope of being amply reimbused by the trade and industry, which will arise in their possessions.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.

We had scarcely space last week to direct the attention of our readers to a curiosity in its way, the new treaty with Sinde. It is, as we observed, perhaps the crudest document signed by the agent of a commercial nation in the 19th century. Were a contrary object not plainly indicated, one might suspect the Governor-General and the Ameers of conspiring to prevent merchant vessels from navigating the Indus, by a prohibitory impost.

An enormous toll of 570 Rs. amounting, we believe, to more than the cost of land carriage on camels, is imposed on all boats of fifteen tons and upwards, for the privilege of conveying goods from the sea to the Himalayas, by the Indus and Sutledge, exclusive of the other Punjaub rivers. But so far is this heavy payment from purchasing protection, that the articles are expressly declared liable when landed to whatever duties the rulers of the different countries may be pleased to exact, in other words, to robbery and confiscation, if the barbarous chiefs should not be content with less.

A Native Agent of the British Government is to reside at Tatta. What is the use of this person, unless he is qualified to levy an equitable *ad valorem* duty on merchandize entering the river, and to exempt it, by a certificate, from subsequent obstruction in its progress up the stream? The officer stationed at the junction of the two rivers might, in like manner, receive the dues on vessels going down, and all ports on the rivers ought to be free emporiums.

Colonel Pottinger's vocation is not in negociating commercial Treaties. If Mr. Treveylan would take in a little ballast, his knowledge and bustling energy would render him a far better negociator than any staid political Resident, who has ever applied his mind to the wants and interests of commerce. Some qualified person, at least, should be sent to Sinde on a special mission without delay.

The Editor of the *Hurkaru* considers us wrong in believing the Governor-General empowered to prohibit a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, when not called by the Sheriff. The opinion of the Council who advised Lord Combermere's Secretaries against dispersing the meeting at the Exchange about the stamp act, most probably applied only to the propriety and expediency of the measure. The charter of 1813, still unrepealed in respect to the power of deporting any or every European whom the Governor-General may deem dangerous to the "peace or safety of India," authorizes him *a fortiory* we apprehend, to forbid an assemblage of *rebellious* persons liable to transmission. We did not suppose such arbitrary conduct possible without a pretence: but one cannot be difficult to discover, while the head of the Government, who acts if he chuse, in opposition to his Council, is the sole and irresponsible judge of the nature and magnitude of the peril which he plays the despot to avert. Our contemporary may be assured that whenever any Governor-General has the will he will find a way, and plenty of law from the learned gentlemen of the bar, for doing what he pleases unless that be to "repeal, suspend, or alter" an act of Parliament.

The 39th Regiment Native Infantry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, returned to Delhi from Karnaul, on Sunday morning last.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a publication, advertised for some time past, called "the Anglo-Indian Theatre," and to solicit for it the patronage of all who would encourage literary pursuits in this country, and humanizing amusements in the humbler grades of the army. The first number has just issued from the Delhi Press, and is written we understand, by the Editor, who is said to be a Non-Commissioned Officer in His Majesty's Service. It is entitled "The Soldier's Cottage, a domestic Melo-Drama, as performed with great applause, at the Theatres of Cawnpore and Meerutt by the Thespian Society of his Majesty's 11th Dragoons." The piece contains many diverting incidents, the composition is good, and the moral excellent throughout. A severe critic in his closet might discover some want of originality in the catastrophe of the plot, and object to the poetry of the songs. But similar defects may be found in the best plays on the English stage: and on the whole, "The Soldier's Cottage" would do credit to a man of any rank and education in India. We hope in some future numbers of the work, to find the scene laid in the East, where the exhibition of local manners may not only amuse ourselves, but instruct our untravelled countrymen at home.

We learn that the 24-pounder Howitzers are to be taken from the Horse Artillery and 12 pounder Guns given in their stead, that each Troop is to lose 25 Horses and 2 Waggons; whilst the Foot Artillery Batteries are in future to have *eight*, instead of *six* pieces of Ordnance; but so long as these Batteries retain their present wretched *Bullock draught* it matters little what number of Guns they consist of.,—*Delhi Gazette, January 14.*

TRANSLATIONS.

Abstract of Lahore newspapers from the 14th to the 20th of November 1834.

Hussun Mahumud Khan, son of the late Chief Yar Mohumud Khan, was sent for and desired to give some information regarding affairs in his country. He said, that Shah Shuja ool Moolk, as heretofore, is stationary in the Fort of Lans, that surdar Dost Mohumud Khan and Sooltan Mohumud Khan are at Kaboul, and that surdar Peer Mahumud Khan and Haju Khan Kakur are at Juldalabad.

Sookhlal a Sub Officer of the Guides and Hurkarus came in from Pushawur and represented that Koonwur Now Nehal Singh is of opinion, it is unnecessary to relieve the troops there. The Maha Rajah observed, that he had heard of the Koonwur being somewhat indisposed, to which the Jemadar replied that he was now perfectly recovered.

A letter was dispatched to the address of surdar Sooltan Mohummud Khan, desiring him to send some good horses, as a nuzzur for his son Noor Mohumud Khan who is in confinement by the Koonwur Now Nehal Singh.

Intelligence of the death of Sungut Singh, the Rajah of Jumh, affected the Maha Rajah much, & he shed tears, observing to the courtiers that the death of the Rajah caused him much sorrow, that had the Rajah left a son he would have succeeded him in the Government of the country, but this not being the case, the country will be ruined.

Letters have been addressed to Hurree Singh Nulwah, Koonwur Now Nehal Singh & others, intimating that they have not yet been able to make a final settlement of that part of the country, & that if they are unable to do so Koonwur Sher Singh may then be detached with a body of troops to effect it.

A letter was dispatched to Hukeem Noorrood deen, to make every possible preparation in the *Hoosoores* garden, as it was His Highness's intention to return to Lahore forthwith.

Koonwur Sher Singh was sent for and honored with the gift of a horse and sword, with instructions to remain himself at Rowal Pindee and send on the troops to Pushawur, awaiting further orders, thus inclining towards his courtiers, the Maharajah said, several letters have been sent to recall Mr. Ventura who seems purposely to delay his return to his duty.

A petition from Koonwur Now Neal Singh was received representing that he was engaged in settling the country, and that there was no occasion to send Koonwur Sher Singh, to supercede him. His Highness observed to his courtiers, that it had been his firm determination to proceed to Pushawur, that owing to the prevalent sickness; his intention is delayed, but that if he continues well himself he will certainly proceed thither after the winter.

EUROPE.

NATIVE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN INDIA.

The India Jury Act, introduced by Mr. Grant, declared natives of India eligible as justices of the peace. in that country. This wise and liberal policy has been followed up at Bombay by Lord Clare, by the actual admission of a number of influential native gentlemen, Parsees and Mahomedans, into the commission of the peace. The following are the names who have been selected:—Juggonathjee Sunkersett, Dhackjee Dadajee, Mahomed Ibrahim Muckba, Mahomed Allee Rogay, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bomanjee Hormasjee, Framjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Cowasjee, Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Hormasjee Bhicajee Chirmy, and Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

This great step towards a more enlarged and equitable system of government than has hitherto been pursued in conjunction with the liberal measures of Lord William Bentinck and the just principles recognized in the late Charter Act, will convince our Eastern fellow subjects that we have discarded narrow and selfish maxims, and are content to hold our empire by the tenure of opinion. It is but the dawn, we hope, of still better days.

We subjoin the address from the natives of Bombay to Mr. Grant in acknowledgment of their obligations to him for his exertions in behalf of the people of India, and the right honorable gentleman's reply:—

No. I.

"TO THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA, LONDON.

"Hon. Sir.—The act of Parliament declaring the natives of the three Presidencies of India eligible to act as justices of the peace, and repealing that part of the previously existing law which excluded them from grand juries, and sitting on the trial of Christians, having been received in this country, it would be a reproach to us did we fail to acknowledge the boon which has thus been conferred on us, or to give some expression to those sentiments of gratitude with which we have every reason to believe it has inspired all classes of His Majesty's native subjects in India.

"We perceive in those enactments the desire of the British Legislature that the natives of this country should feel that they are members of the same great community over which our gracious Sovereign presides, and a willingness to admit them, in common with all British born subjects of His Majesty, to a full participation in those honours and advantages which usually spring from advancement in knowledge and education—privileges, the bestowing of which cannot fail to draw closer the ties of affection and attachment, between a generous and enlightened Government and a loyal and grateful people.

"These, hon. Sir, are not the sentiments of a few, as we know that they are the same with which all our countrymen on this island are deeply impressed; and we feel assured that our posterity likewise will view the measure with the same gratitude and pride which it has produced in our minds. They, we trust, will never forget, as we never shall, that the privileges granted are not merely honorary, but that they impose a high and important duty, for which every good subject who is liable to be called upon to perform them, must labour to qualify himself, and which, when he is called on to do so, it should be his desire to discharge with zeal and integrity, having regard only to the ends of justice and the welfare of society.

"Bearing these principles in mind, no exertions shall be wanting on our part, and we venture to say on the part of our countrymen, to prove by our conduct that we are not unworthy of the distinctions which we are now permitted to share, and this we feel assured will be considered both by the British Legislatnre, and those generous friends who have advocated our interests, as the best and most gratifying return which could be made for the liberality which, through their instrumentality, has been extended to us.

"We have observed that, in the mindst of extraordinary excitement within the United Kingdoms, and of the heavy pressure of other affairs of great importance to the state, His Majesty's Ministers have not been unmindful of the native of the Presidencies of India and have conferred honour and benefit on them; and we have learned from a source on which we can rely, that, although that measure had the general concurrence of His Majesty's Government, it was most conspicously and powerfully suppported by yourself and the Lord High Chancellor We presume, therefore, to beg that you will especially accept our grateful acknowledgments for your philanthropic exerdons on behalf of the natives of India in reference to the new law, both in and out of Parliament; and do us the honour to assure the Lord High Chancellor and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, of our deep sense of obligation to them for the support they lent to the measure in question.

"Mr. Wynn's act, which first granted to the natives of India the valuable privilege of sitting as jurymen on the trial of their countrymen, has now been in force upwords of six years, and its beneficial operation has confirmed the wisdom of that measure, which emanated and was carried into effect by that enlightened statesman. The extension of that privilege, which has now been conceded, and the further one conferred on us, rendering us eligible to be chosen justices of the peace, will, we trust and doubt not, be found, after a short experience, to be equally beneficial to all the subjects of our gracious Sovereign, and fulfil the just expectations under which His Majesty's Ministers proposed the measure, and Parliament sanctioned it.

"With sentiments of the highest consideration, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, hon. Sir, your most obliged and humble servants.

"Bombay, August 15, 1833."

(Signed by 200 principal Native Inhabitants of Bombay.)

No. II.

"TO THE PRINCIPAL NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

"Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of deep gratitude that I receive the mark of approbation and confidence with which you have been pleased to distinguish me.

"I thank you for this address, on account of the kindness which it evinces towards me personally—a kindness to which I can have no title, except that which results from a corresponding sentiment on my part towards those whom I have now the satisfaction to claim as my friends and wealwishers.

"I thank you for the address, also on account of higher than personal considerations—considerations national, and connected more especially with the interests of India.

"You have shown how truly you can feel those hopes and motives which, with the desire, impart also the capacity to share the rights of British subjects, and which not only

point out, but prepare the way for the progressive improvement and elevation of the human species.

"I am happy to know, on the best authority, that so far as the measure to which you especially refer has yet been brought into practice it has answered the warmest expectations of its supporters.

"I shall not fail to make known to my colleagues in the Administration the sense which you entertain of their conduct in reference to the occasion of your address. I am persuaded that I only anticipate their wish in requesting your acceptance of their acknowledgments

"I beg once more to repeat my thanks, and to offer my earnest wishes for the happiness, individually, of those who have given me the gratification of this day; and generally for the well-being of that vast and interesting community to which I am bound by ties personal and official—ties of feeling, of duty, and of hereditary attachment.

"Permit me in conclusion to observe how much it enhances the value of your approbation, that it is communicated to me through Sir Charles Forbes, a gentleman signalized in India and England as the warm and unvarying friend of the people of India.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obliged and obedient servant,

"CHARLES GRANT.

"London, August 25."

The Times, Sept. 19, 1834.

THE CAMELEON CHANCELLOR AT INVERNESS.

At Inverness the Chancellor has "outdone his late undoings." He commenced his address to the worthy burgesses with one of those silly remarks which have of late so frequently fallen from him as to make his friends apprehensive that he is lapsing into the second childhood. With his usual sincerity, he told the company that he knew his flattering reception was not referable to any merit in himself, but merely to the fact of his being servant to a Monarch who lived in the hearts of his subjects [redacted] company that he was to tell the King [redacted] lived in the hearts of the burgesses of Inverness, as he was confident that the news would make his Majesty happy. We quote the words as reported in the *Inverness Courier*, and as copied into the Brougham papers:—

He said he could not easily express his feelings at the flattering manner in which he had been received by so great a number of his fellow-subjects, who appeared to occur in the address of their worthy chief magistrate. He was conscious that it was not owing to any personal merit that he had received this mark of distinction at their hands. First of all, he owed it to the circumstance that he had the honour of serving a Monarch who lived in the hearts of his subjects (cheers). He had enjoyed the honour of serving that Prince for nearly four years, and during that time he had experienced from his Majesty only one series of gracious condescension, confidence, and favour. To find that he lived in the hearts of his loyal subjects in the ancient and important capital of the Highlands, as it had afforded him (Lord Brougham) only pure and unmixed satisfaction, would, he was confident, be so received by his Majesty, when he (Lord B.) told him, as he would do by that night's post, (cheers) of the gratifying circumstance.

Brave news, indeed, for the King! Supposing Lord Brougham to have been as foolish as his word, how great must have been the amazement of his Majesty on receiving a post letter from his Chancellor, informing him that he lived in the hearts of the burgesses of Inverness! But here is encouragement to boroughs to entertain Lord Brougham; if they make much of him, he will tell the King, what good people they are by the night's post. There is nothing in farce to exceed this, and we recommend the idea to Kenny or Buckstone. Reeve, so rich in Magog the Beadle, would be exquisitely droll in Magog the Chancellor, assuring the burgesses at a townfeast that he would write home to the King, and tell him what good fellows they are, their loyalty being measured by their feasting and cheering him, the said Magog. Upon every petty occasion the promise or the threat, I'll write to the King by this night's post, might be introduced with the broadest farcical effect. If Magog the Chancellor has an unaired night-cap at an inn, he should write to the King about it by that night's post, and inform him that he does not live in the heart of the chambermaid. And when, on the other hand, Magog the Chancellor is well cared for, and treated with the dish of flummery which his soul loveth, he should write to the King by that night's post, and assure him that he lives in the hearts of his Chancellor's entertainers. Our farce-writers are dull dogs indeed, if they do not draw on the materials which our great law authority is so copiously affording. To borrow from the French while we have a Brougham, like a Mathews, "at Home," were indeed inexcusable. "The Chancellor at Inverness, or I'll write to the King!" would be a most taking title in the play-bills.

But what follows is no joke. Magog finding the people of Inverness so loyal, with a King lodging in their hearts, proclaims that, his Majesty's Government has done its best and that little is now to be expected from it.

"If," says Lord Brougham, "we have done little last Session, "I fear we shall do less in the next." Here is promise! Here is justification of Lord Brougham's eulogists! Surely upon hearing such news, the good people of Inverness must have felt that it was time for them to write to the King, and to remind him that he lived not only in their hearts, but also in their pockets; and that there were various particulars in which they desired a relief, of which the keeper of his royal conscience was teaching them to despair.

Let Reformers who have clung to faith in Lord Brougham attend to the following declaration, by which it appears that he has lingered behind his colleagues even, in their slow march of improvement. And it is remarkable that the articles in the *Edinburgh Review* attributed to him, advised the do-little policy which he regrets has not been sufficiently observed:—

One set accuses us of doing too much, and another of doing nothing. I believe they are honest in the bulk, both one and the other. One set says we move too slowly—that is safely; the other as pertinaciously contend that we are going too fast. One set, from honest prejudices, are against all improvements, because they are satisfied with things as they are, and believe they cannot be made better. I respect them, but differ from them. Another set think we never do anything. You open the trade to China, and you abolish slavery (which were the work of one session), and yet we are told the session did nothing. *My own opinion is, that we have done too much rather than too little, though it was necessary to do justice, and lay the foundation of future good government.* Less was necessarily done last session than the former, because if you open the trade to China one year, you do not want to open it the next (a laugh). If you set the slaves free in 1833, there are no slaves to liberate in 1834. If you reform the Court of Chancery in one session of Parliament, the same task is not left to the succeeding session. Yet we have done something lately. We have made some useful reforms in the law, and, above all, we have carried reformation into a system which you in Scotland are happily free from—system mischievous in itself, and still more mischievously administered—I allude to the poor laws. If Government had done nothing else in 10 years, it would have deserved well of the country. *If we have done little last session, I fear we shall do less in the next.*

It may be said that the Chancellor's remark, that "If little was done last session, less will be done in the next," is not to be understood as menace, but as corollary to the proposition that reforms are exhaustible—that he meant to say, "The more you do the less you can have to do, and what is done in one year diminishes the occasions for doing in the next." But charitably supposing this to have been his meaning, it is an idle sophistry. The fallacy may easily be exposed by a familiar illustration. Let us suppose that we have to journey to Edinburgh. It is quite true that every mile we leave behind us diminishes, by so much, the distance before us, but what should we say to a coachman who, having begun by driving ten miles an hour, slackened his speed at every stage till the horses crawled along at the rate of a mile an hour, and, in answer to our remonstrances, held forth thus?—

"The horses will go on, but they will not "make one step till they are sure of the "ground on which they made the former. "They will not scamper, neck or nothing. "I have heard the complaints of the passen- "gers, but I dont care a button. One set of "folks, the masters of the opposition coach, "the *Stick-in-the-mud*, accuse me of driving "too fast; and another set, my passengers, "say I go too slow. You went the Barnet "stage ten miles in the hour, and yet, now "that we are going a more advanced "stage, at a good mile an hour, you put "your heads out of window, and cry out that "I am going to sleep on the road. Less is, of "necessity, done this hour than the last, be- "cause, if you go the Baronet stage at six "o'clock, you do not want to travel the Baro- "net stage at eight o'clock. If you go to Hat- "field at seven o'clock, there is no Hat- "field stage to be run at nine o'clock. If you "travel one stage in one hour, the same job is "not left to the succeeding hour. If we have "travelled over little ground in the last hour, "I am sure we shall travel over less in the "next hour, and good reason why, since, when "we set out we were 370 miles from Edin- "burgh, and now we are only 300 miles from "Edinburgh, and as there is less distance to "go over, we may be more and more leisurely "in travelling the stages, doing, in each that "comes, less than in the one before."

No one would be satisfied with this method of proceeding on a journey, and Reformers, though they admit that the distance between them and their goal is exhaustible, or that their journey has an end, see no reason why the sessional stages should not be completed with all the despatch consisting with safety.

The *Times* has saved us the trouble of any further comment on the curious exposition of the Chancellor, and we cannot do better than quote its observations:—

His Lordship was good enough to take upon himself shortly after his own vindication and that of the Ministry. "One set," he observes, "say we move too slowly—that is, *safely*; the other as pertinaciously contends that we are going too fast." The people of Inverness are going "more slowly" than any other class of the community, if they have failed to learn that no party in the empire accuses Lord Brougham of going *safely*. The party who accuse him of going too fast have invariably declared that his course is unsafe, because so *rapid*; while the other party have invariably alleged the same fatal objection to the *slowness* of his pace—namely, its *insecurity*. This is the difference between the two parties, but they are both agreed that the Chancellor does not go *safely*. Whether going slowly be a safer or an unsafe pace depends in a great measure upon what is coming after one: and the apology for want of velocity, which is to be found in the proverb "slow and sure," can hardly be claimed by Lord Brougham; for if he alter not his mode of progression—in other words, if he abandon not his present system of "*jockeying*,"—his course will be as uncertain as a pig's, though he may go slower than the tortoise. But have not all statesmen, of the least pretensions, had to contend with this dilemma, which all at once seems to frighten Lord Brougham out of his wits, while it fills his brother burgesses at Inverness with sympathy as silly as it is singular? Lord Brougham must, like his predecessors, choose whether he will make the forward or the retrograde movement. If he stand still, he will be run over by the one party and laughed at by the other.

What Lord Brougham will do, what he advises his colleagues to do, it is not for us to predict; but we confess that the following passage of his speech holds out a prospect more alarmingly sterile than any of our worst forebodings would have led us to anticipate:—"If," says he, "we have done little last session, *I fear we shall do less in the next.*" Nor is this all. In another part of his speech he says, "Government will go on *improving*, but they will not make one step till they are sure of the ground on which they made the *former*." There is a precedent for this: it is the case of the careful old lady who positively refused to allow her children permission to bathe until they had *first* learned to swim.

But, after all, the most remarkable passage in this brief speech of his Lordship is that in which, referring to the session before last, he makes this declaration—"*My own* opinion is that we have done TOO MUCH, rather than TOO LITTLE." This must be very consolatory to the nation, and will furnish rather a novel theme of panegyric to his Lordship's flatterers and friends. By the way, may we be allowed to ask how long his Lordship has entertained this opinion of the proceedings of the session in question? Has it been imbibed since the publication of a pamplet entitled *The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament*, which received the seal of his Lordship's approbation and in which the proceedings of that session are lauded to the skies and the Ministers a little higher? Of the measures passed in that session we have not altered our opinion, but how changed must Lord Brougham's sentiments have become respecting them before he could have been brought to make such a declaration!

One word as to his Lordship's style of reasoning. "Less," he says, "was done last session than the former, *because* if you open the trade to China one year, you do not want to open it in the next; if you set the slaves free in 1833, there are no slaves to liberate in 1834; if you reform the Court of Chancery in one session of Parliament, the same task is not left to the succeeding session." If the burgesses of Inverness thought there was anything clever or convincing in this, it must be admitted that gentleman was never before in fitter company than the Chancellor found himself when he became one of their fraternity. But would there not have been more of truth in the version of the case:—"There was less done last session than the former, *because* if you opened the trade to China one year, and you did not want to open it in the next, yet you did want to open the trade in corn, which we would not do: if you set the slaves free in 1833, there were no slaves in 1834, but you did want us to abolish imprisonment for debt, and get rid of military flogging, neither of which have we consented to; if you reform the Court of Chancery in one session of Parliament, the same task was not left to the succeeding one, but the task of reforming the Church and the Corporation was left and is left, and seems very likely to be left, my brother burgesses; and so good day to you."

These are criticisms which it is easier to rail at than to answer. In a subsequent paper the *Times* observes:—

When Lord Melbourne was advanced to the head of the Ministry, the people were told to expect more forward and decisive measures of improvement—they were assured that the clogs, and hindrances, and counteracting powers were removed, and that henceforth, the Government would advance in a more free and steady conformity with the wishes of the nation. To what purpose, then, can the ill-omened declaration of the Chancellor have been made, that "too much rather than too little has been done," or that "if little was done in the last session, less is to be expected in the next?" To what purpose, we ask, can this declaration have been made, unless to damage the Ministry of Lord Melbourne in public opinion? And it is to be observed that if Lord Brougham can injure Lord Melbourne's Ministry by assigning to it a conservative character, and preaching despair to the people, *he can do this safely to himself, for the Tory language by which he discredits Lord Melbourne's Government, accredits him with the party that would rush into power upon the ruin of the present Ministry.* If Lord Brougham can sink the bark by the odium of Conservatism, he will not sink with its crew, but swim with the Tories. The doctrines which operate to the damage of his present colleagues, recommend him to their successors.

Certainly the rapidity with which the bait has been taken is remarkable. The *Standard* says of the Inverness speech, that it is of encouraging promise, and exclaims, *Si sic omnia!* "Why will not Lord Brougham always speak the same language?"* The *Albion*, though not warmed like its more sanguine contemporary, is softened, though it makes an acute and just remark upon one of the absurdities in the speech:—

When he tells his audience that he thinks the Cabinet have "done *too much*, rather than too little," and adds, "*though* it was necessary to *do justice*, and lay the foundations of future good government," does his Lordship mean that to "do justice and lay the foundations of future good government" was to do "*too much*?"—Is the Ministry indeed *have* done all this, it would be very true that they have done *more* than there was any reason to expect from them; but it by no means follows that therefore they have done *too much*.

The assertion, however, which the Reformers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, have to note, is, that too much rather than too little has been done, and that less is to be expected in the next session. Out of his own mouth let Lord Brougham be judged by those words.

It is highly curious to observe the sophistries, and evasive arts employed in the defence of the Chancellor. The *Globe* of Tuesday put forth a well varnished article, but with a little examination the rottenness of the smoothed and polished substance is discovered.

The *Globe* argues that a man who falls to the ground between two stools must be genius:—

Grande trahison du Comte de Mirabeau was hawked through the streets of Paris, and greedily caught by the fickle ears of the crowd, whose shoulders had borne him greatness, who had yielded and were again to yield, to the thunders of his eloquence. *Grande trahison du Lord Brougham* has been trumpeted in like manner by a part of the press, which for some time seems to have suspended its ordinary mutual worryings, to fall in concert tooth and claw on the Chancellor.

We do not enter the lists to defend his lordship from these strange yokefellows. Such assaults are but the ordinary tax on greatness when reached by genius. Mediocrity seldom challenges such inveteracy of onslaught;—assailed by one pack of party hounds, it is pretty sure of defence by another. Holding fast by the traditions and common-places of party—diverging neither to the right nor the left from the settled and expected routine—treading in none but the beaten track, and employing none but the orthodox topics, mediocrity neither provokes its party adherents. It has ever at its tongue's end the shibboleth test of party consistency. But genius is of no party.

If it a corollary, then, that a man who has not the respect and confidance of any set of people in the country, is a genius? Is the incapacity of of holding any opinions in consistency and the consequent [illegible] to day of the language of yesterday, and the [illegible] to morrow of the assertion of to-day, also a characteristic of genius? If so, genius is by no means to be desired in the conduct of public affairs.

The *Globe* proceeds:—

We are not about to play the Plutarch between Lord Brougham and Mirabeau, any more than between our Senate and the Constituent Assembly. The only points of resemblance which have led us to mention their names together are, that in both cases we find a man of genius thrown upon times of change, *owing support to no party*, because using the language of none—often obnoxious to each in turn, because in the way of their combinations—hazarding frequent fearless collision with popular clamour and common persuasion—confronting, in short, the cattle who *think in herds*, with thoughts and words of his own,—an act of treason to party at all times, but most at times of popular movement.

In all this fine phrasing is expressed only the familiar case of the man who falls to the ground between two stools, because, being a genius, he will not be content to take is seat steady on either. But the *Globe* is quite wrong in stating that the Chancellor owes support to no party, "because using the language of none." On the contrary, he uses the language of all parties. Tell us his company, and we will tell what he is—Whig with the Whig, Tory to Tory, Radical with the Radical, Republican to the Republican, Dissenter with the Dissenter, High Church to High Church. In a word, all things to all men.

The *Globe* continues:—

It is not our intention to defend Lord Brougham for being himself; though the crime is so rare, that in these days we think we might do so without risk of committing ourselves to the championship of many cases of kindred enormity. This, however, we will say—that those who have long watched his career might have spared themselves disappointment by not forming incompatible hopes. If they wanted a man who would curb the fervid impressions of the moment into consistency with that level dulness, as clear caprice as of thought or fancy—who would deal his praise or censure in undeviating consistence not with truth or the occasion but with arbitrary party conventions—who would forbear to acknowledge the use of a Senate as an occasional check on crude legislation, because the House of Lords has on some points wrongly (we think) opposed the Commons—whose every word and sentiment, in short, should be adapted to the standard erected for those who lead and follow the rogue's march of party—why, certainly, Lord Brougham was a sad hedgehog to admit into the nest. But this they might have known fifteen or twenty years since, as fully as now.

The substance of all this is, that fidelity to any set of principles is a dull thing—and that Lord Brougham, being a genius is like *Macbeath*, to be free—

"To sip at each flower,
And change every hour."

A miser could, indeed, be as soon content with one guinea as he with the praise and credit of any one set of opinions.

The *Globe* says, that if those who have long watched the career of Lord Brougham wanted a man who would deal his praise or censure in undeviating consistency, not with truth or the occasion, but with arbitrary party conventions, Lord Brougham was a hedgehog to admit in the next.

Now, will the *Globe* venture to affirm that the Chancellor does deal in praise and censure in undeviating consistency with truth! If so, will the *Globe* reconcile his praise of the House of Com-

* The *Standard* has since said, "We certainly should not be sorry to see Lord Brougham a member of a Conservative party." Further, it says to the *Chronicle*, which has had the prudence not to attempt any defence of the Inverness speech:—"We will not conceal from our contemporary that circumstances have come to our knowledge,—that time has suggested to us topics of inquiry and reflection, which causes us to think much better of both Lord Melbourne and Lord Brougham than we did a month ago. We are not now speaking of the Inverness speech (the *Morning Chronicle* may [illegible] our hostilities against the Chancellor ceased [illegible] delivery of that speech), though the Inverness speech, doubtless, is confirmatory of our more recent

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mons to the Libel Committee with his contemptuous mention of it, a short time afterwards, in the House of Lords? This is one instance out of many; but we would not propose too difficult a task to the *Globe*, and it will have enough to do in dealing with one at a time.

A writer in the *Chronicle*, who undertakes the defence of Lord Brougham, under the signature of "Scipio," thought he is no stick, argues as follows:—

With respect to the political inconsistencies he has lately been charged with, they resolve themselves into trifling matters when stripped of the exagerated importance with which they have been invested by the malignity of his enemies. *The most prominent difficulty is the part he took in the Coercion Bill.* His advocacy of the political clauses in the bill was founded on the pressure of circumstances, laid before the Ministry by the most competent authority. While under the impression of an over-ruling necessity, he argued in favour of them with his wonted skill and energy; and it is in the very nature of his advocacy to leave such traces of power as cannot well be forgotten by those to whom it is addressed. Hence the dissentient Lords, since they could find none stronger, embody his language in their Protest. But suddenly the foundations on which all his arguments proceeded—that is, *the facts and circumstances become doubtful.* Is it to be maintained for a moment, that a gifted statesman, having the weal of his country at heart, is to be bound by an abstract and ideal consistency, having no reference to circumstances, and in a case, too, where it was admitted on all sides, that nothing but the force of circumstances could justify the insertion of the clauses? But it is said, he himself contributed to a change of opinion on the part of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Did he so? Then he did a great service to his country; for, whether the report of the Lord-Lieutenant were based upon an undue apprehension, or whether the threatening difficulties attending the administration of his government were diminished, or neutralzed by faction with the parties like to disturb it, public liberty was advantaged, and the majesty of the Constitution preserved inviolate. If, in the course of a friendly correspondence, the absolute and overbearing necessity for the clauses became questionable, both in the eyes of him who recommended, and of him who had defended them, the country owe, its warmest thanks to the Chancellor, for the magnanimity and courage with which he stepped forward to shield the Constituton from an injurious, if avoidable, inroad upon its integrity.

This would be all very good if it were the truth and the whole truth; but [illegible] the material circumstances not enclosed, and glosses over others.

The case was not, as stated in the above passage, that Lord Brougham at first advocated the political clauses of the Coercion Act, and upon better information disapproved and opposed them nor did he at any time, in the progress of the Bill through the House of Lords, as Scipio alledges, "step forward to shield the Constitution from an injurious, if avoidable inroad upon its integrity." This is all rhodomontade, which can only pass upon people who have not memoranda for facts,—a large class, certainly, and highly valuable to the defenders of the Brougham.

The case was this. On July 4th, Lord Brougham advocated the political clauses in an elaborate reply to the spirited speech of Lord Durham. On the 17th of July he asserted the impossibility of passing the clauses through the House of Commons, and denied that he had approved them, or said anything that could be understood as an approval. On the 18th of July he returned to the ground he had occupied on the 4th, and re-asserted the justice of the clauses, though he admitted the impossibility of passing them.

Thus the correspondence with the Lord-Lieutenant had not, as Scipio supposes, convinced him of the unfitness of the clauses; and, after all his complicated contradictions, he ended not, as Scipio represents, by magnanimously and courageously stepping forward to shield the Constitution from an injurious, because avoidable inroad upon its integrity, but by a re-assertion of his former opinions,—with a conclusion to the effect that he should have liked to pass the tyrannical clauses, if the Commons would have consented.

FRANCE.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER FROM PARIS.

When I left London I promised to write to you some details on our affairs and on the state of the public mind. Days, weeks, and months have passed, and I remained silent. So many events have come upon us, we have lived so fast since that time, that we were hurried away by the movement, and no one had time to stop and look behind him. At length the prorogation of the Chamber has produced a temporary pause in our march, and I hasten to make use of it. It is not, as you well know, that we count for any thing the intentions of the majority of the Chamber; but, in spite of the Chamber, in spite of all obstacles, in spite of bayonets and massacres, the French nation is *making* progress. If I were to speak to you only of the radical party, you yourself know that it is advancing. The discussion which has arisen among the various organs of the party is itself a proof of its advancement. Every one feels that the proper occupation, for the present, is to prepare and mature ideas which cannot yet be applied to practice, but which may be so at no remote period. Besides, we begin (and I am glad of it) to feel that improvements, greatly tending to further our ultimate objects, are not incompatible with monarchy. That such improved institutions *can* be introduced, we have learned from example of England, and we are beginning to discuss them. We now attach ourselves more to the essentials of good government, convinced that when those essentials shall be agreed upon, forms of government will be settled without much difficulty.

When I first returned to Paris I could scarcely understand the patience, the resignation, the seeming apathy, of some of our friends; I expected to find them in the same state of mind as they were in 1832, and I felt some chagrin at the apparent change in their disposition. But I soon altered my opinion; what I had mistaken for discouragement, was but a firmer confidence in the future. "The prospects of our country," they say, "are now secured: agitation is less necessary than ever. The nation has taken its cause into its own hands, and the government, whose power we were afraid of, has lost the surest support, that of opinion. It will ruin itself by its violence if we do but let it alone." With these views, they naturally left the field vacant for the younger and more ardent partisans, and have themselves acquired the calmness and the moderation of veterans. But they do not the less deplore the evils which the resistance of the government to improvement and improved ideas, is accumulating in store for us; and they can very easily excuse the precipitation of the generous men who are ready to shed their blood merely to open the road of future improvement; for that is their sole ambition.

And, for the truth must be told, the demoralizing tendency of the government is preparing for us much grief. The crimes of the agents of government are filling the minds of the many with distrust and scepticism; all moral distinctions seem to be confounded; corruption has become the established order of things and if this last many years, heaven knows the efforts it will require to renovate the moral feelings of the country. It is frightful to think, that we ourselves were in power, all the abjectness, the cruelty, the baseness, which the present people have restored, will be offering its services to us. We are living under a government of mere pecuniary interest. At all times the world has been governed by ideas, and the head of the state has always been the representative, and as it were, the *resume* of the prevalent ideas. At present having got rid of the noblesse and clergy, the nation has fallen naturally enough into the hands of traders and money-dealers. It is their turn now: theirs is the soul which animates Louis Philippe: he is identified with the men of traffic and lucre: he has summed up their principles in a celebrated saying, "Get rich, and take care of the gallows" (*devenez riches, et ne vous faites pas pendress.*) That is the fundamental principle of all their actions. All the petty passions of which their long career of chaffering and bargaining has nurtured, are summed up in Louis Philippe. He has their good and their bad qualities. He understands their position, and turns it, not unskilfully, to account. Nothing can be meaner than the ideas which now rule the government of France. If this lasted, the very words Science, Art, Literature, Greatness, Beauty, must be erased from our dictionary, Calculations of pecuniary profit are alone understood the only question asked is, "How much will it bring."

The doctrinaires, it is but just to say, have very different notions; but they are no more able than we are to make those notions prevail: they are not the masters. Guizot does not scruple to admit that the Fulchirous and the Viennets govern the country. People talk about the government of the sword, about despotism, and the military spirit. Do not believe a word of it. The army is not the prevailing influence; our masters are not soldiers. The army now adays is a mere passive instrument. The real despot is the *grocer*. If the soldiery are becoming cruel, it is because the cowardice which employs them is cruel. The generals, who are at present the instruments of these stupid acts of vengeance, are those of the empire; and at that time they did not learn to be assassins, but they *did* learn to be passive automatons. The influence which directs them is mean and cruel; the army has already caught the contagion of cruelty: God grant that it may not become infected with the other vice!

I deplored exceedingly the disturbances at Paris and Lyons. The time was not come. But I cannot agree with those who think that these events have our cause. The party was, for a moment, shaken; but the numerical strength of our friends has increased. The working classes of Paris were somewhat afraid of that Society of the Rights of Man into which the police had insinuated itself. They now understand the whole extent of the contest; they feel that it is not merely political but social; that labour, and the remuneration for it, are the question really at issue. The agitation propagated by the Society of the Rights of Man had been attended with one bad consequence, it had withdrawn a great number of working men from their habits of industry; and especially the most intelligent, for they could best understand, and best diffuse among the mass the principles of social order on which our political convictions are founded. This gave a handle to our enemies, in whose estimation our partisans among the working classes consisted only of what they termed idlers and had workmen. For the future, this part of our task is accomplished. The late violent proceeding have been an instrument *en masse*, and our ideas now propagate themselves without the aid of hawkers to proclaim themselves in the streets.

So much for the general posture of affairs. Next, as to the news of the day. The acquittal of the *National* is an event of magnitude, and has greatly vexed the inmates of the Tuileries. The Address of the Chamber had been one lesson to the Crown; the verdict of the jury, in favour of Mr. Carrel, is a second; and, if things hold their accustomed course, many others will certainly follow. Whatever the Ministers may say, the Address has alarmed them, and they have not ventured to have recourse to the tactics which have hitherto succeeded with them. These tactics, which have not, perhaps, been sufficiently understood on your side of the Channel, consist in appealing to the timidity of the *tiers-parti*. M. Thiers usually takes this task upon himself. He makes a violent attack upon the Opposition, in repelling which he easily forces them to go beyond the bound of the *tiersparti*; who then take the alarm, and vote with the Ministry. It is in this way that, latterly, all questions have been carried. *Au surplus*, it is agreed between M. M. Guizot and Thiers, who govern the rest of the Ministry, that within a few months one or two men of the *tiersparti*, M. M. Passy and Calman, for example, shall be taken into office, and then all difficulties will be got over. They take care not to make any proposals at present, because it is but a short time since those gentlemen pledged themselves to each other to remain united; but a month in the country will sober them, and a *portefeuille* has many charms.

It is not unlikely, however, that Thiers will not reap the fruits of these plottings. His resignation was not talked of without cause; the rumours on the subject have a good deal of foundation, and the matter is not even of recent date. Thiers was long a favourite with the ladies of the Royal family, but he has for some time lost their good graces, and is now an object of hatred to them. The facts are these: at the time of Duchess of Berri's attempt, the Queen (her sister) who had learned where she was, corresponded with her, and probably implored her to renounce her enterprise. These communications took place through M. Montalivet, then Minister of the Interior. The journey of M. Berryer was concerted among these personages. M. Berryer left Paris with a pasport for London, in the names of himself and his son, and this son was no other than the Duchess of Berri, if he could succeed in persuading her to depart. When Thiers succeeded to the Ministry, the Queen endeavoured to circumvent him; she dropped hints, gave half-confidences: the crafty Minister succeeded in obtaining complete confidence, he discovered the Duchess's place of concealment, and, without ceremony, caused her to be laid hold of. The Queen was furious, but Thiers had got the King on his side; the King pacified the Queen; talked to her of reason of state, the interest of the dynasty, &c, and no more was said on the subject. But hatred for Thiers still rankled in her heart, and gradually, on all kinds of pretexts, the Minister was undermined. The recent scandal about the private affairs of M. Thiers, the disgusting letters which his father has addressed to the Queen, to the King's sister, and to all the ladies of the family, on those private affairs, have added new fuel to the animosity, and the King is now regarded as brought over to the side of the female part of the family. I will not tell you the contents of these letters, for, as it seems to me they are disgraceful to the father of Mr. Thier rather than to himself, and I regret that the press has dragged such matters before the public However this may be, those who are acquainted with the *château* seem convinced that the reign of Thiers is drawing to a close. And yet Talleyrand is at Paris, and is his friend.—D.

THE BLIGHTED JOURNEY.

(From the Morning Chronicle, August 21.)

Amongst the hundred of our poor northern countrymen and women who every autumn quit their native hills, and too poor, perhaps, to afford the means of a voyage across the Atlantic, [illegible] proud enough to form themselves into a band for the purpose of going down into the lowlands as reapers, was this year a party from the parish of Sleat, in Skye. They were accompanied by two young women, sisters, Clementina and Christian Robertson; who, besides what was to them the cheering prospect of acquiring a few honourably earned shillings, with which to carry back to comfort their aged father in their distant home, were buoyed up with the fond anticipation of seeing a brother, Donald, who had for some months been employed on the extentsive improvements now carrying forward on the highway at Mumrill Bridge, near Falkirk. As they approached this place, their young hearts smote within them to learn, by two wounded men, that an accident had happened at the Mumrills, and that these poor fellows were obliged, with a scanty penny and exhausted frame, to quit the job, and return to the Isle of Skye. A hundred times had the two girls been assured that no one else had been hurt and that their brother was safe and well when these men saw him last. But the tale, though flattering was false; for on Friday last, as the workmen were removing the earth forming the old road, one of the waggons was standing beneath the bank which four men were in the act of filling, two of whom being placed between the waggon and the wall of solid clay (which was only about ten feet high,) when a great mass fell, literally burying them beneath its ponderous weight, and breaking the shafts of the waggon. The other two narrowly escaped a similar fate. Not a moment was lost in extricating the men who had been overwhelmed. One had scarcely been conveyed home ere he died. Poor Donald was the other; his ribs and one of his legs were broken, and it was evident some dreadful internal hurt had been sustained. In this state his sisters first saw him. Their first forebodings had been most painfully realized, and a thousand yearnings wrung them at that sad instant. His death took place a very short time thereafter. On Sunday evening the funeral of the two sufferers took place. All the workmen were there, and hundreds of spectators joined them; but the most touching sight was the genteel-looking sisters, the mere novelty of whose appearance, as they followed the corpse, wrapped up in their tartan plaid, excited intense interest. In the churchyard there were few dry eyes. One of the sisters fainted several times; and as they both gave loose to their pure hearts grief while they lay upon the grave, a dead gloom pervaded all. A few shillings were collected by some friends, and as usual, when the really necessitous claim his aid, Mr. Forbes of Cullendar added a sum, with which these sisters have again turned their steps homewards, feeling it impossible to stay, far less to join a mirthful hand on the "hairst rig" in the country where the sad affair has happened, of which they will be the first to convey the intelligence to Skye.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

THE FATE OF THE ÆRIAL SHIP.

(From the Morning Chronicle, Aug. 20.)

In our journal of the 15th instant, we gave an account of the aerial ship, which was to have ascended on that day from the Champ de Mars at Paris. Various circumstances caused the experiment to be delayed until the 17th.

At about nine o'clock in the morning, the gigantic balloon was removed from the place where it had been exhibited, to the Champ de Mars; and from that hour the whole population of the capital was in movement. Near to the spot where the balloon-ship was prepared, an experiment had lately been made of a rail-road or *chemin de fer*, but this did not excite the curiosity of they gay Parisians by any means to an equal degree, as did the hardy attempt of the eighteen navigators who were about to go on a voyage for the discovery of *chemin dans les airs!* Thus the inhabitants proceeded *en masse* to that same Champ de Mars, where so many waxen-wings have been melted—so many air projects exploded!

As noon approached, the reserved seats began to fill, and hundreds of horsmen, private equipages, cabriolets, carts, in short every possible description of vehicle, flanked by countless thousands of pedestrains, were seen converging from every quarter of the city towards the point of attraction, amidst clouds of dust, and under a sun worthy the meridian of Madras. As the immense masses of curious individuals, however, approached the scene of action, various indications that some hing had gone wrong presented themselves in the shape of returning provision carts, freighted with uneaten cargoes, itinerant piemen with long faces, &c. &c. &c.—and it was speedily ascertained that at about half past twelve, the balloon, which had been completely inflated, and was floating at a certain height, to which it was confined by cords, and at the moment when it was being drawn down, in order that the aeronants might embark in the car, suddenly turned topsy-turny, and burst with a loud explosion?

The crowd at first gave a cry of horror; but quickly recovering, they rushed upon the falling balloon, instantly tore it in pieces and carried it off in portions, which were exhibited and sold for a few *sols* the morsel, in every part of Paris, in the course of the afternoon.

This outrage must considerably adjourn the period at with the projectors can renew their attempt, which however, they declare to be their intention so to do with the least possible loss of time. The car luckily escaped from the hands of the gods who destroyed the balloon.

It is said that some slight fissures had been observed in the tissue, on the evening before the balloon was to have ascended.

Whatever may have been the cause of the accident, it is very fortunate that it took place before the voyagers had taken their departure. The form of the balloon has been objected to by scientific men, and the slender tissue of which it was made, as well as the dark colour of the Indian rubber varnish with which it was covered.

DOMESTIC GAZETTE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Ahmedabad on Wednesday, the 22d instant, the [illegible] il Service, of a

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. C. Owen, 1st Light Cavy., from Baroda.
Vetry. Surg. J. Hilton, Horse Brigade from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. R. Woodhouse, to Poonah.
Bt. Capt. Ridge, to Dapoolie,
Lieut. Wyllie, 8th Regt. N. I., to Dapoolie.
Ast. Surgeon Charles Lush, M. D. to Mahabulesh war.
Major R. S. Sutherland, 13th Regt., to Dapoolie.
Lieut. Stirling, Queen's Royals, to Poonah.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jany. 29th. Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master, from Liverpool, 23rd Sept.

Do. Caledonia, J. F. Lancaster. Master, from China, 15th Dec. and Singapore 28th Do.

Passengers.—12 Parsees, and 7 Servants.

Do. Ship Fort William, J. Neish Master, from China, 15th Dec. and Singapore 28th Do.

Passengers.—Mrs. Neish, W. W. Neish, Robert Smith Esq.

Do. Portuguese Ship Ruperal, Jewha Sunderjee, Nacquedah from Diu, 24th Jan.

Passengers.—Six Natives.

Jan. 30th. Ship Ganges, J. M. Ardlie Commander, from Colombo, 11th January.

Do. Barque Ann, W. Butler Master, from Calcutta, touched at Colombo and Cannanore 17th December

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27th. Ship Lady Raffles, R. Pollock Master, to London.

Passengers.—Lady Compton, Mrs. Chambers and 3 children, Mrs. Moyle and 4 children, , Mrs. Grant, Doctor J. G. Moyle, member of the Medical Board, E. Montgomerie Esq. C. S., R.C. Chambers Esq. C. S. Major H. Hammond 3rd L. C. 30 Invalids, Capt. T. Roe 12th Regt. N. I., Mr. J. Dunlop and Mr. Kennedy. merchants, 2 European females and 2 native do. servants.

28th. Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Sutherland and Child, Mrs. Grant, Edward Grant Esqr. C. S. Col. Sumi. Goodfellow Engrs., Capt. H. Cracklow, 22d Regt., Lieut. S. Berdmere, H. M. 20th Regt, Miss Stewart, Miss Powell, Master J. Shaw, Master C. Shaw, Miss Streaker.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—Palmira, and Majestic.
Do. Cape of Good Hope.—Barque Soobrow.
Do. Mocha.—Discovery and Futtay Rahimon.
Do. Juddah.—Mecca.
Do. Penang.—Gopall Crustna.
Do. Malay Coast.—Hamoody.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.—Melville, 74, and Rose 18 Guns.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—(Aurora.)
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote and Ternate.

FREE TRADERS.—Lady Gordon, John Marsh, Caledonia, Palmira, and Otterspool.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mecca, Discovery, Futtay Rahmon, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Gopall Cristna Hamoody, Futtay Salam, Sophia, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Nassery, Grab Petamber Savoy, Soobrow, Shaw Byramgore, Schooner Hamed, Brig Runsord Pursaud, Fort William, Caledonia, Ann, and Ruparal.

American.—Lady Sarah.

Portuguese.—St. Anna.

Brazalian.—Amizade.

Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship, Futtay Kurrim, and Attite Rahimon.

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